This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

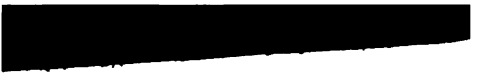
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

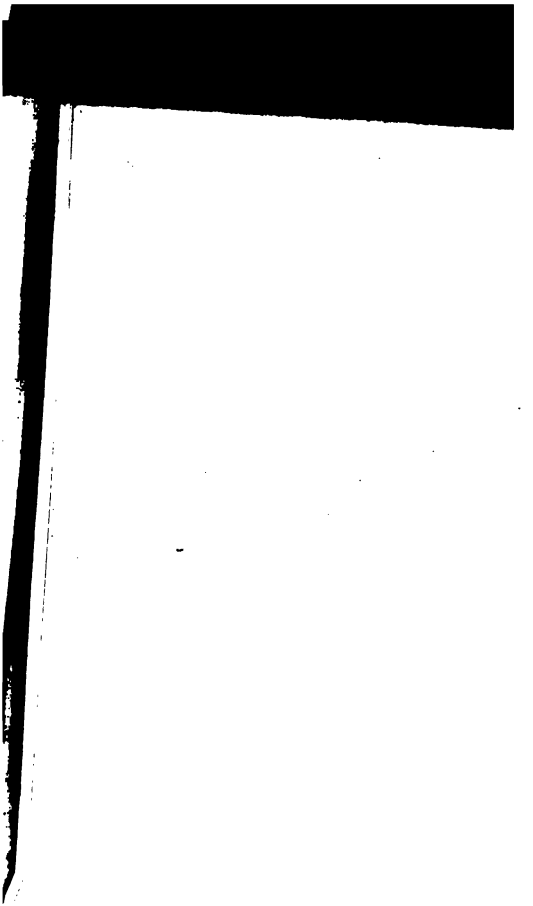
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`





THE STUDENT'S

POCKET COMPANION

TO THE

BRITISH AND LONDON

PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF 1851 & 1867,

WITH THE ADDITIONS OF 1874,

BIBLIOTECA
JUL 1882
BODLEIANA

COMPRISING

THE FORMULÆ OF BOTH PHARMACOPŒIAS IN PARALLEL COLUMNS; AN ABBREVIATED MATERIA MEDICA; TABLES, &c.,

WITH A MEDICO-BOTANICAL MAP.

BY

GEORGE BARBER.
Pharmaceutical Chemist, Liverpool.

EIGHTH EDITION, REVISED AND IMPROVED.

LONDON:
GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 32, FLEET STREET.
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO, STATIONERS' HALL COURT.
1880.

151. o. 609.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A COMPLETE SERIES OF 900

PHARMACEUTICAL LABELS,

FOR BOTTLES AND DRAWERS.

PRICE: 3s. 6d.; POST FREE, 3s. 8d.

IT is a well-known fact that the unfamiliar names on the Bottles and Drawers of a Druggist's Shop are mastered by the young apprentice in a comparatively short space of time (though looking so formidable to the novice), simply because he has daily to use and come in contact with them, by which means they become fixed in his memory in the same easy and unconscious manner that he originally acquired his mother tongue. It seems advisable, therefore, to make further use of this most effective method, in imparting those elements of Pharmaceutical knowledge, the possession of which, though absolutely necessary, is exceedingly difficult to acquire, especially if attempted in a limited time, by the aid of books and a laborious effort of memory. Besides, the knowledge thus hastily acquired is seldom retained, and the time would be far better spent in more advanced methodical studies.

It is hoped, therefore, that this series of Labels will in some measure provide this preliminary instruction, as well as be found convenient for reference by all dispensers of medicine.

BY

GEORGE BARBER, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, LIVERPOOL.

LONDON:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE

PHARMACEUTICAL

OR

MEDICO-BOTANICAL MAP OF THE WORLD

SHOWING AT A GLANCE

THE HABITATS OF ALL THE PLANTS COMPRISING THE

MATERIA MEDICA

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN COLOURS, WITH A

COMPLETE INDEX.

BY

GEORGE BARBER

Pharmaceutical Chemist, Liverpool.

This Map will be found useful to the Student, not only for the purpose of fixing in the memory, by the aid of locality, the habitat of medicinal plants, but also in giving him a general idea of their relative position and distribution over the globe, according to latitude and temperature.

PRICES:—

THE POCKET PHARMACOPŒIA, WITH MAP, &c.....	5s.
THE MEDICO-BOTANICAL MAP—FOLDED FOR THE POCKET	2s. 6d.
DO. DO. —MOUNTED AND VARNISHED	4s. 6d.
THE BOOK OF PHARMACEUTICAL LABELS	3s. 6d.

ALTERATIONS OF NOMENCLATURE

Present Name.	Former Names & Synonyms.
Acidum Hydrochloricum....	Acidum Muriaticum. E. D.
Æther.....	Æther Sulphuricus. E. D.
Ammonii Chloridum	Ammoniæ Hydrochloras. 1864. Ammoniæ Murias. E. D. Sal Ammoniac.
Ammoniæ Carbonas	Ammoniæ Sesquicarbonas. L. D.
Antimonium Nigrum.....	Antimonium Sulphuretum. 1864.
Antimonium Sulphuratum ..	Antimonii Oxysulphuretum. L. " Sulphuretum Aureum. E. " " Præcip. D.
Antimonium Tartaratum....	Antimonii Potassio-tartras. L. Animonium Tartarizatum. E. D.
Bismuthi Subnitras	Bismuthum Album. 1864. Bismuthi Trisnitras. L.
Borax.....	Sodæ Biboras. D.
Calcis Phosphas	Calcis Phosphas Præcipitata. 1864.
Chloroformum.....	*Syn.* Terchloride of Formyl.
Ferri Oxidum Magneticum ..	Ferri Oxidum Nigrum. E.
" Perchlor. Fort. Liq. ..	" Perchloridi Liquor. 1864.
" " Tinctura	" Sesquichloridi Tinct. L. " Muriatis Tinct. E.
" Peroxidum Hydratum..	" Peroxidum. 1864. " Sesquioxidum. L. " Oxidum Rubrum. E.
" Oxidum Humidum	" Peroxidum Hydratum. 1864.
Fer um Redactum	Ferri Pulvis. D. (Quevenne's Iron.)
" Tartaratum	" Potassio-tartras. L. Ferrum Tartarizatum. E. D.
Hy drargyri Iodidum Rubrum	Hydrargyri Biniodidum. L. E.
" " Viride..	" Iodidum. L.

Hydrarg. Oxidum Rubrum.	Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxidum.
" Perchloridum....	Hydrargyrum Corros. Sublim. 1864 Hydrargyri Bichloridum. L.
" Subchloridum ..	Calomelas. 1864. E. D. Hydrargyri Chloridum. L.
Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum..	" Ammonio-Chloridum. L. D " Præcipitatum Album. E.
Liquor Antimonii Chloridi ..	Liquor Antimonii Perchloridi.
" Epispasticus	Linimentum Cantharidis. 1864.
Mistura Gentianæ	Infusum Gentianæ Comp. 1864.
Morphiæ Hydrochloras.....	Morphiæ Murias. E. D.
Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co...	Pil. Calomelas Comp. 1864.
Pil. Saponis Comp.....	Pil. Opii. 1864.
Plumbi Oxidum	Lythargyrum. 1864.
Plumbi Subacetatis Liquor..	Plumbi Diacetatis Liquor.
Potassa Caustica.....	Potassa. E. Potassæ Hydras. L.
Potassa Sulphurata	Potassii Sulphuretum. L. E. Hepar Sulphuris. D.
Potassæ Prussias Flava.....	*Syn.* Ferro-cyanide of Potassium.
" Tartras.....	*Syn.* Soluble Tartar.
" " Acida.....	*Syn.* Potassæ Bitartras.
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp. ..	Pulv. Ipecac. c Opio. 1864.
" Kino Comp.	" Kino c Opio. 1864.
Quiniæ Sulphas	Quiniæ Disulphas.
Soda Tartarata	Sodæ et Potassæ Tartras. 1864. Sodæ Potassio-tartras. L. *Syn* Rochelle Salts.
Tinctura Camphoræ Comp...	Tinctura Camph. c Opio. 1864
Unguen. Hydrarg. Subchlor..	Unguentum Calomelanos.
" Iodi	" Iodi Comp.
" *Zinci*.....	" Zinci Oxidi.

PREFACE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION.

As stated in former editions, this work is not intended to be used as a substitute for the Pharmacopœia, but is simply designed to supply a compendious yet complete epitome to assist the memory.

The recent additions to the British Pharmacopœia have been incorporated, as well as a few non-official remedies, and other Tables, which the Author trusts will increase its utility and value as a convenient book of reference for the Prescriber, Dispenser, and Student.

LIVERPOOL, August, 1876.

CONTENTS.

Alterations of Nomenclature - - - - - - - - - vi.

Formulæ of the British and London Pharmacopœias 1

Posological Table - - - - - - - - - - - - 137

Materia Medica - - - - - - - - - - - - 138

Additions to the British Pharmacopœia of 1867 - 219

Non-Official Formulæ - - - - - - - - - - - 229

Hypodermic Injections and Spray Solutions - - - 255

American Eclectic Remedies - - - - - - - - 256

Veterinary Posological Table - - - - - - - - 258

Diagnoses of the Natural Orders - - - - - - - 260

Granulated Preparations, Suppositories, &c. - - - 269

Table of the proportions of the more-powerful Medicines - - - - - - - - - - - - - 272

British and Metrical Weights and Measures - - - 276

Synopsis of the Elements and Salts of the Pharmacopœia, [illegible] their synthetical reactions

Medico-Bo[illegible] of the World.

THE FORMULÆ

OF THE

BRITISH AND LONDON PHARMACOPŒIAS

OF 1867 & 1851.

[SOLIDS BY WEIGHT: LIQUIDS BY MEASURE.]

Acetum.

An acid liquid, prepared from malt and unmalted grain, by the acetous fermentation; contains 4·6 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Dose—1 to 2 drs.

Acetum Cantharidis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cantharides in powder	2 oz.	... 2 oz.
Glacial Acetic Acid	2 oz.	...
Acetic Acid	18 oz.	... 20 oz.

Mix 13 oz. of the acetic acid with the glacial acid and cantharides; macerate at 200° for two hours, then percolate; lastly, pass the remaining acetic acid through it, press the contents, and filter. Product—1 pint.

(1 *part of* Cantharides in 10; about half the strength of Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias.)

Acetum Scillæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Squill bruised	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Dilute Acetic Acid	20 oz.	20 oz
Proof Spirit	1½ oz.	1½ oz

Macerate 7 days, add spirit, and filter.

Dose—15 to 40 minims.

Acidum Aceticum.

An acid liquid prepared from wood, by destructive d tillation, and containing 28 per cent. of anhydro acid, or 33⅓ per cent. of glacial acid. Sp.gr. 1·04

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Acetic Acid	1 pt.	23 dr.
Distilled Water	7 pt.	ad. 1 pt.
	S.G. 1·006	S.G. 1·008

Contains 3·63 per cent. of anhydrous acid.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; alk. carbonates, alk. earths, n tallic oxides and carbonates; many metals and oth substances acted on by acids. Dose—1 to 2 drs.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.

Monohydrated Acetic Acid ($HO, C_4H_3O_3$ eq. 60, or $H(H_3O_2)$, containing 84 per cent. of anhydrous aci $C_4H_3O_3$ or $C_4H_6O_3$, (3 times the strength of A dum Aceticum.)

Sp.gr. 1·065, congeals at 34°.

Acidum Arseniosum. (AsO_3 eq. 99 or As_2O_3 eq. 198.)

Commercial Arsenious Acid, purified by sublimatio soluble in 100 parts of cold, or 20 of boiling wate

Incompatibles—See Liq. Arsenicalis. Dose—1-60th gr. *1-12th in solution.*

Acidum Benzoicum. (HO, $C_{14}H_5O_3$ or $HC_7H_5O_2$) eq. 122.

A crystalline acid obtained from Benzoin by sublimation; soluble in 300 parts of water, or 4 of spirit.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; carbonates; metallic oxides, and all substances that neutralise or combine with acids. **Dose**—10 to 15 grs. in water, or made into pills with glycerine.

Acidum Carbolicum. (HO, $C_{12}H_5O$ or HC_6H_5O) eq. 94.

Carbolic Acid—An acid obtained from coal tar oil by distillation; melts at 95°, boils at 370°; sp.gr. 1·065; it is freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, oils, and in 15 parts of water.

Dose—1 gr. in water; as Injection, ½ gr. to 1 oz.; Gargle, 2 grs. to 1 oz.; Lotion, 5 to 20 grs. to 1 oz. of water; Ointment, 80 grs. to 1 oz. of lard; 1 in 100 for the spray apparatus.

Acidum Citricum. ($3HO, C_{12}H_5O_{11} + 2HO$ or $H_3C_6H_5O_7, H_2O$) eq. 210.

An acid obtained from lemon or lime juice; solubility—10 in 6 of water, 10 in 15 of spirit, and in 2 of glycerine. 20 grs. are neutralised by 29 grs. potass. bicarb.; 24 grs. sodæ bicarb.; 17 grs. ammon. carb.; and are equal to about 5 drs. lemon juice.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; alkaline earths, carbonates and sulphurets; Soaps. **Dose**—10 to 30 grains.

Acidum Gallicum. ($3HO, C_{14}H_3O_7 + 2HO$ or $H_3C_7H_3O_5, H_2O$) eq. 188.

Gallic Acid—A crystalline acid prepared from galls; soluble in 100 parts of cold, or 3 parts of boiling water, 8 of spirit, and 20 of glycerine, or 5 if heated.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; salts of iron, and of most metals; the preparations of Cinchona bark. **Dose**—2 to 10 grs. in solution, or in pills *made with glycerine*. The spirituous solution *becomes brown by keeping*.

Acidum Hydrochloricum.

(HCl or **HCl**) eq. 36·5, dissolved in water, contai
31·8 per cent. of real acid, by weight. Sp.gr. 1·1

Antidotes.—**Chalk, magnesia, olive oil, demulcent drinks.**
Incompatibles—**Alkalies**; **earths**; oxides and their ca
nates; **potas. sulphuret**; **potas. tart.**; antim. tart.; p
of potash and soda; argent. nit., plumb. acet., anc
substances acted on by acids.

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

	BRITISH.	LONDC
Hydrochloric Acid.....	8 oz. ...	7½ c
Distilled Water	18½ oz. ...	22½ c
(Product, 26½ oz. at 60°.)	s.g. 1·052	s.g. 1·04

OR,

(Hydrochloric Acid, 3060 gr.—Dist. water to 20 oz.)

Contains 10½ per cent. of gas, or 1 part of strong
in about 3¼ parts.

Dose—**10 to 30 minims.**

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum. (HC_2N or HCN) eq

Dissolved in water; sp.gr. 0·997, containing 2 per c
by weight of anhydrous acid (Scheele's cont
from 4 to 5 per cent., but is very variable).

Incompatibles—Argent. nit.; hyd. binoxid; most met
salts; alkaline sulphurets, and strychnia.
Dose—2 to 8 mins.; as a Lotion to allay itching 2 drs. to
of water; Ointment, ½ dr. to 1 oz.
Antidotes.—Moist peroxide of iron, or tincture of perchlc
of iron saturated with carbonate of ammonia; cold
sion; artificial respiration.

Acidum Nitricum.

An acid containing 60 per cent. of anhydrous a
(NO_5 eq. 54 or N_2O_5 eq. 108). Sp.gr. 1·420, s
strength as P. L. 5 measures of acid, sp.gr. 1·
and 2 of water, make acid of the sp.gr. 1·420.

Antidotes.—**Chalk, magnesia, olive oil, demulcent drinks.**
Incompatibles—*Oxides*, earths, alkalies, and their carbon
sulphurets; *plumb.* acet.; and potas. acet.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Nitric Acid	6 oz.	6 oz.
Distilled Water	25 oz.	84 oz.
(Product, 31 fl. oz. at 60°)	s.g. 1·101.	s.g. 1·082.

OR,

(Nitric Acid, 2400 gr. w.—Dist. water ad. 1 pint.)

Dose—10 to 30 m. (Contains 15 per cent. of anhydrous acid, or about 1 m. of strong acid in 5 mins.)

Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum.

Nitric Acid	3 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	4 oz.
Distilled Water	25 oz.
	s.g. 1·074

Mix the acids 24 hours before adding the water. 16 mins. contain 1½ m. of nitric acid and 2 m. of hydrochloric acid.

Incompatibles—See Acid Hydrochloric. **Dose**—5 to 20 m.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum. ($3HO,PO_5$ or H_3PO_4) eq. 98, dissolved in water.

Dilute phosphoric acid, containing 10 per cent. of anhydrous phosphoric acid. PO_5 or P_2O_5. Sp.gr. 1·080.

Incompatibles—Alkalies, earths, some metals and metallic oxides, and all other substances incompatible with acids. **Dose**—10 to 30 mins.

Acidum Sulphuricum.

Monohydrated Sulphuric Acid, (HO,SO_3 eq. 49, or H_2SO_4 eq. 98), containing about 79 per cent. of Anhydrous Acid, (SO_3 or SO_3) eq. 80. Sp.gr. 1·843.

Antidotes.—Magnesia, chalk, olive oil, demulcent drinks.
Incompatibles—Most of the metals and their oxides; earths and their carbonates; alkaline carbonates; plumb. acet.; calc. chlor.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.

Sulphuric Acid..... 2419 gr.w. or	3 oz.
Rectified Spirit	40 oz.
Cinnamon, in coarse powder	2 oz.
Ginger, in coarse powder.....	1¼ oz.
Digest 7 days and filter S.G. 0·927.	

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (contains 10·9 per cent. of anhydr acid).

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum. BRITISH. LONDC

Sulphuric Acid	7 oz.	— 7½ o:
Distilled Water	76½ oz.	ad. 80 o
(Product 82½ fl.oz. at 60°)	S.G. 1·094.	S.G. 1·09

OR,

(Sulphuric acid, 1350 gr.w.—Dist. water to 20 fl.oz

Dose—5 to 30 mins. (12 m. contain 1 m. of strong acid 10·14 per cent. of anhydrous acid).

Acidum Sulphurosum.

Sulphurous acid gas, (S_2O_2 eq. 32, or SO_2 eq. 64,) solved in water. Contains 9·2 per cent. by wei or 33 times its volume of the gas. Sp.Gr. 1·(Commercial acid, Sp.gr. 1·020 only. A powe deoxidising, disinfecting, and antiseptic agent.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. As a Lotion, dilute with equal part water or glycerine. Gargle, 1 to 5 of water.

Acidum Tannicum. ($C_{54}H_{22}O_{34}$, or $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}$) eq. 618.

An acid obtained from galls, which yield about 33 cent. Soluble in water 10 in 8, spirit 1 in 1, glycerine 1 in 8, or if warmed 1 in 2, also in o oil.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime wa salts of iron and most metals; gelatine.

***Dose**—2 to 10 grs.* As dentifrice, 1 dr. in 1 oz.; injectic *lotion, 5 grs.* in 1 oz.; ointment, 40 grs. in 1 oz.; *pient for pills,* glycerine.

Acidum Tartaricum. ($2HO, C_8 H_4 O_{10}$, or $H_2 C_4 H_4 O_6$) eq. 150.

An acid obtained from the acid tartrate of potash, soluble in 8 parts of spirit, and 10 parts in 8 of water. 20 grs. are neutralised by 27 grs. Potas. Bicarb., 22 grs. Sodæ Bicarb., and 15½ Ammon. Carb.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; most earths, oxides, and their carbonates; salts of potash, lime, and lead. **Dose**—10 to 30 grs.

Aconitia. Aconitia P.L.

An alkaloid obtained from aconite root. It is, without exception, the most virulent poison known, (Pereira.) Used for ung. aconitia. Soluble in 150 parts of cold water, 50 of boiling water, more soluble in alcohol, entirely in ether.

Adeps Benzoatus.

Prepared Lard ..... 16 oz.
Benzoin, in coarse powder..... 160 grs.

Heat in a water bath for two hours, stir frequently, and strain. (About 10 grs. to 1 oz.)

Adeps Præparatus.

Hog's fat, purified by the removal of the membranes, liquifying in a water bath, and straining through linen. (Keeps better if again heated until quite bright and free from water).

Æther. (Æther Sulphuricus P.L.)

Contains 92 per cent. of Oxide of Ethyl, ($C_4 H_5 O$, or $C_4 H_{10} O$,) eq. 74, with about 8 per cent. of alcohol, Sp.gr. 0·735. Boils at 105°. Soluble in 10 parts of water, freely in spirit.

Dose—20 m. to 1 dr.

Æther Purus. ($C_4 H_5 O$, or $C_4 H_{10} O$,) free from alcohol or water.

Ether	
Distilled Water, of each	40 oz.
Lime, recently burned	½ oz.
Chloride of Calcium	4 oz.

Wash the ether in two successive portions of the water, decant, and add the lime and calc. chlor ; and after standing 24 hours, distil with a gentle heat. Sp. gr. not exceeding ·720.

Alcohol Amylicum. Amylic Alcohol ; *syn.* Fousel Oil.

Amylic alcohol, $C_{10} H_{12} O_2$ or $C_5 H_{12} O$, with a small proportion of other spirituous liquids. Sp. gr. ·818. Boiling point 270 degrees. Sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and essential oils.

Aluminium. Aluminum Al eq. 13·75, or **Al** eq. 27·5.

A silvery white metal, lighter than glass, having Sp.gr. 2·560.

Alumen. $NH_4 O, SO_3, Al_2 O_3, 3SO_3, +24HO$, or $NH_4 Al(SO_4)_2$, $12 H_2 O$.

A sulphate of ammonia and alumina, crystallised from solution in water. Soluble in 12 parts of cold water, or 10 parts in 8 of boiling water.

Dose—10 to 20 grs.; as a gargle, 1 to 2 drs. in 6 oz.; collyrium 1 to 3 grs. in 1 oz.

Alumen Exsiccatum.

Alum deprived of its water of crystallisation by a heat not exceeding 400°. 100 parts yield 55 of dried alum; used as an escharotic.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime; *magnesia; potas. tart.*; plumb. acet.; and all vegetable *astringents.*

Ammoniæ Benzoas. ($NH_4O, C_{14}H_5O_3$ or $NH_4C_7H_5O_2$) eq. 139.

Solution of Ammonia	3 oz.
Benzoic Acid	2 oz.
Distilled Water	4 oz.

Incompatibles—Persalts of iron, liq. potassæ and acids.

Dose—10 to 20 grs. With 3½ oz. of ammonia it makes a neutral salt. Diuretic in dropsy and gout. Soluble in 5 parts of water, or 12 parts of spirit.

Ammoniæ Carbonas. ($2NH_4O, 3CO_2$, eq. 118, or $N_4H_{16}C_3O_3$, eq. 236.)

A volatile and pungent ammoniacal salt, produced by submitting a mixture of sulphate of ammonia or chloride of ammonium, and carbonate of lime to sublimation. Soluble in 4 parts of water; sparingly in spirit.

Incompatibles—Acids, acidulous and earthy salts, and lime water.

Dose—3 to 10 grs. (20 grs. are neutralised by 23½ grs. of citric acid and 25½ grs. tartaric acid.)

Ammoniæ Phosphas. ($2NH_4O, HO, PO_5$ or $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$) eq. 132.

Strong solution of Ammonia	8 oz. or q.s.
Dilute Phosphoric Acid	20 oz.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. Soluble in 2 parts of water, insoluble in spirit. Diaphoretic in gout and rheumatism.

Ammonii Bromidum. (NH_4Br, or NH_4Br,) eq. 98.

Bromide of Ammonium; soluble in 1½ parts of water, or 13 parts of spirit.

Dose—*2 to 20 grs.* As a Gargle, 5 grs. to 1 oz. for relaxed *larynx*; lozenges, 2 grs. each. (Children, 1 to 5 grs. in *hooping* cough.)

Ammonii Chloridum. (NH_4Cl or **NH_4Cl**) eq. 53·5.

Chloride of Ammonium. Soluble in 3 parts of water or 55 of spirit.

Dose—5 to 20 grs.; as lotion 1 in 10.

Antimonium. (Sb or **Sb**) eq. 122.

Antimony—a brittle and crystalline metal of a silvery white colour. Sp.gr. 6·7. Fuses at 1150°.

Antimonii Oxidum. (SbO_3, eq. 146, or **Sb_2O_3**, eq. 292.)

Oxide of Antimony.

Dose—1 to 4 grs.

Antimonium Nigrum.

Native sulphide of antimony (SbS_3 or **Sb_2S_3**) purified from silicious matter by fusion, and afterwards reduced to fine powder.

Antimonium Sulphuratum. Sulphurated Antimony. SbS_3, or Sb_2S_3, with a small and variable amount of SbO_3. Insoluble in water, soluble in caustic soda or H Cl.

Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Antimonium Tartaratum. Tartarated Antimony.

$KO,SbO_3,C_8H_4O_{10}+2HO$, or **$KSbC_4H_4O_7,H_2O$**, eq. 343.

Soluble in 20 parts of cold, or 2 of boiling water, insoluble in rect. spirit, partially in proof spirit.

Incompatibles—Acids; alkalies and their carbonates; some earths; metals and their oxides; aq. calc.; calc. chlor.; plumb. acet., and tinct. of galls; astringent infusions.

Dose—Diaphoretic, 1-16th to 1-6th gr.; depressant, 1-6th to *1 gr.; emetic, 1 to 2* grs.

Antidotes.—*Astringent* infusions of catechu, oak bark, tanni *&c.; afterwards opiates*, mustard poultices, warm ba

Aqua Anethi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Dill Fruit, bruised	16 oz.	18 oz.
Water	2 gal.	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of fruit in 10).

Aqua Aurantii Floris.

The distilled water of the flowers of Citrus bigaradia, and of C. aurantium, imported from France.

Aqua Camphoræ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Camphor, in small pieces	½ oz.	pulv. ½ oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (About ½ gr. of camphor in 1 oz.)

Aqua Carui.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Caraway Fruit bruised	16 oz.	18 oz.
Water	2 gal.	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of fruit in 10).

Aqua Cinnamomi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	20 oz.	18 oz.
Water	2 gal.	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of bark in 8.)

Aqua Destillata.

Water purified by distillation, rejecting the first and last portions.

Aqua Fœniculi.

Sweet Fennel Fruit, bruised	16 oz.
Water	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of fruit in 10.)

Aqua Lauro-cerasi.

Fresh Laurel Leaves, chopped and bruised..... 16 oz.
Water ..... 2½ pt.
Macerate 24 hours and distil 20 oz.

Dose—5 to 30 m. (1 of leaves in 1¼.) Sedative, like hydrocyanic acid.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Peppermint	1½ drs.	2 drs.
Water	1½ gal.	1 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (About ½ gtt of oil in 1 oz.)

Aqua Menthæ Viridis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Spearmint.....	1½ drs.	2 drs.
Water	1½ gal.	1 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (About ½ gtt of oil in 1 oz.)

Aqua Pimentæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pimento, bruised	1¼ oz.	12 oz.
Water	2 gal.	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of berries in 11¼.)

Aqua Rosæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fresh Petals of the 100-leaved Rose	10 lb.	7½ lb.
Water	2 gal.	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of petals in 1.)

Aqua Sambuci.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fresh Elder Flowers	10 lb.	7½ lb.
Water	2 gal.	2 gal.

Distil 1 gallon. (1 of flowers in 1.)

Argenti Nitras. (AgO,NO_5 or $AgNO_3$) eq. 170.

Refined Silver	3 oz.
Nitric Acid	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Solubility, 100 grs. in 50 mins. of water at 60°.

Incompatibles—Almost all spring and river water; potash, soda and their carbonates; soaps; lime water; sulphuric, hydrochloric, tartaric acids, and their salts; ammon. carb.; liq. arsen.; acid hydrosulph.; astringent vegetable infusions. **Dose**—1-6th to ¼ gr. As lotion or injection, 1 to 4 grs. to 1 oz. To sponge relaxed throat, 10 grs. to 1 oz. **Antidote**—Common salt dissolved in water.

Argenti Oxidum. (Ag O eq. 116 or Ag_2O eq. 232.)

Nitrate of Silver, in crystals	½ oz.
Solution of Lime	3⅛ pt.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Dose—½ to 2 grs. in pills. If prescribed with creasote, the oxide should be first diluted with liquorice powder, to prevent the mass exploding.

Argentum. (Ag. eq. 108 or Ag. eq. 108.)

A white, malleable and ductile soft metal; sp.gr. 10·5; fuses at 1873°; soluble in nitric acid.

Atropia. ($C_{34}H_{23}NO_6$ or $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$) eq. 289.

An alkaloid obtained from belladonna root—an active poison. Soluble in 500 parts of water; 8 parts of spirit; freely in ether. Used only externally for dilating the pupil of the eye.—See Liquor and Unguent. Atropiæ.

Antidotes—An emetic of 10 grs. sulphate of copper, afterwards *opiates* and brandy.

Atropiæ Sulphas

Atropia	120 grs.
Distilled Water	4 drs.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	q.s.

Add the acid gradually to the atropia and water, to neutralisation, and evaporate to dryness, at a temperature not exceeding 100°. (Soluble in 4 parts of water.)

Beberiæ Sulphas. ($C_{36}H_{20}NO_6, HO, SO_3$ eq. 341 or $C_{36}H_{20}N_2O_6H_2SO_4$, eq. 682.)

The sulphate of Beberia obtained from Nectandra or Bebeeru bark; soluble in 80 parts of water, sparingly in spirit.

Dose—1 to 5 gr. as a tonic; 5 to 10 gr. antiperiodic.
Incompatibles—Alkalies, bromide and iodide of potas., tartrates, astringent infusions, and tinctures.

Bismuthi Carbonas. $2(BiO_3CO_2)HO$ eq. 521 or $2(Bi_2CO_5)H_2O$, eq. 1042.)

Purified Bismuth, in small pieces	2 oz.
Nitric Acid	4 oz.
Carbonate of Ammonia	6 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. As an ointment, 1 to 4 drs.

Bismuthi Subnitras. ($BiO_3NO_5 2HO$, or $BiNO_4H_2O$, eq. 306.)

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Bismuth, in small pieces	2 oz.	...	2 oz.
Nitric Acid	4 oz.	...	3 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	...	6 pt.

Incompatibles—The alkalies, and their carbonates and *sulphurets; lime* water. Dose—5 to 20 grs.

Bismuthum Purificatum. Bi or **Bi** eq. 210

Bismuth	10 oz.
Nitrate of Potash, in powder	2 oz.

Sp.gr. 9·8, Fuses at 507.

Borax. ($NaO, 2BO_3 + 10HO$ or $N_2 B_4 O_7, 10H_2 O$, eq. 382.

Biborate of Soda. Soluble in 22 parts of water, or in 12 parts by the aid of 1 part of glycerine, in equal parts of glycerine, insoluble in spirit, solidifies with mucilage. It is imported in the crude state from India, and is manufactured from the native boracic acid of Tuscany and the native borate of lime of Peru.

Dose—5 to 40 grs.
Incompatibles—Mineral acids and salts; mucilage of acacia.

Bromum. (Br. eq. 80 or **Br** eq. 80.)

A liquid non-metallic element, obtained from sea water, and some saline springs.

Cadmii Iodidum. (Cd I eq. 183 or **Cd I_2** eq. 366.)

Prepared by direct combination of iodine and cadmium in the presence of water.

Calcii Chloridum. (Ca Cl eq. 55·5; or **Ca Cl_2** eq. 111.)

Chloride of calcium, formed by neutralising hydrochloric acid with carbonate of lime, adding a little solution of chlorinated lime and slaked lime to the solution, filtering, evaporating until it becomes solid, and finally drying the salt at about 400°.

Dose—10 to 20 grs. Soluble in water, 1 in 2, and in alcohol.

Calx. Lime. (Ca O eq. 28 or **Ca O** eq. 56.)

An alkaline earth, obtained by calcining chalk or lime stone, so as to expel carbonic acid. Solubility in water at 32°, 13·25 grs.; at 60°, 11·6 grs. and at 212°, 6·7 in 20 oz.

Calx Chlorata. Chlorinated Lime.

Obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine, and consists of hypochlorite of lime, chloride of calcium and hydrate of lime.

Calcis Carbonas Præcipitata. (CaO,Co_2 eq. 50 or $CaCo_3$ eq. 100.)

Precipitated carbonate of lime; insoluble in water; soluble in dilute nitric acid

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts.
Dose—10 to 60 grs.

Calcis Hydras. (CaO,HO eq. 37, or Ca,H_2O_2 eq. 74.)

Lime	32 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

Soluble in 800 parts of water.

Calcis Phosphas. ($3CaO,PO_5$ eq. 155, or $Ca_3P_2O_8$ eq. 310.)

Phosphate of lime; an insoluble white powder; contained in pulvis antimonialis.

Dose—10 to 20 grs.

Carbo Animalis. Animal Charcoal.

The residue of bones, calcined without access of air; consists principally of charcoal, phosphate, and carbonate of lime.

Carbo Animalis Purificatus. Purified Animal Charcoal.

Animal Charcoal, from which the earthy salts hav been almost wholly removed, by means of hydrochlo acid; an excellent deodorising and decolorising age *said also to counteract* the poisonous effects *morphia, strychnia* and aconitia.

Carbo Ligni. Wood Charcoal.

Wood charred by exposure to a red heat, without access of air. Antiseptic and absorbent in dyspepsia, attended with flatulence and acidity.

Dose—20 to 60.

Cataplasma Carbonis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Wood Charcoal, in powder	½ oz.	3 dr.
Crumb of Bread	2 oz.	2 oz.
Linseed Meal	1½ oz.	10 dr.
Boiling Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Cataplasma Conii.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hemlock Leaf, in powder	1 oz.	Ext. 1 oz.
Linseed Meal	3 oz.	4½ oz.
Boiling Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Cataplasma Fermenti.	BRITISH.	LONDON
Beer Yeast	6 oz.	5 oz.
Wheaten Flour	14 oz.	12 oz.
Water, at 100°	6 oz.	5 oz.

Cataplasma Lini.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Linseed Meal	4 oz.	4½ oz.
Olive Oil	½ oz.	
Boiling Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Cataplasma Sinapis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mustard, in powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Linseed Meal	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Boiling Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Cataplasma Sodæ Chloratæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Solution of Chlorinated Soda	2 oz.	2 oz.
Linseed Meal	4 oz.	4½ oz.
Boiling Water.....	8 oz.	6 oz.

Cera Alba. White Wax.

Yellow wax, bleached by exposure to moisture, air, and light. (Should not melt below 150°.)

Cera Flava. Yellow Wax.

The prepared honeycomb of the hive bee, *Apis mellifica* (Hymenoptera.) (Should not melt below 140°)

Cerevisiæ Fermentum. Beer Yeast.

The ferment in brewing beer, insoluble in alcohol or water, antiseptic and stimulant.

Dose—½ to 1 oz.

Cerii Oxalas. Oxalate of Cerium.

($2\,Ce\,O, C_4\,O_6 + 6\,HO$ or $Ce\,C_2\,O_4\,3H_2\,O$ eq. 234.)

A white insoluble powder obtained by adding solution of oxalate of ammonia to a soluble salt of cerium. Sedative tonic.

Dose—1 to 2 grs.

Charta Epispastica. Blistering Paper.

White Wax.....	4 oz.
Spermaceti	1½ oz.
Olive Oil	2 oz.
Resin	¾ oz.
Canada Balsam	¼ oz.
Cantharides, in powder.....	1 oz.
Distilled Water	6 oz.

Digest all the ingredients, excepting the canada balsam in a water bath for two hours, stiring constantly, then strain. Mix the balsam with the plaster in a *shallow* vessel and pass strips of paper over the surface *of the hot liquid*, so as to receive a thin coating of *the plaster.*

Chloroformum. (C_2HCl_3 or $CHCl_3$. eq. 119·5.)

A volatile fluid obtained by distillation from a mixture of chloride of lime, slaked lime, spirit, and water. Sp.gr. 1·490. Solubility in spirit 10 in 6; ether, 1 in 8; water, 1 in 200; olive oil or turpentine, freely; insoluble in glycerine. It dissolves most resins, amber, camphor, guttapercha, caoutchouc, wax, iodine, bromine, sulphur, phosphorus and the vegetable alkaloids.

Dose—1 to 5 mins. Brit. Pharm. dose 3 to 10 mims.
Antidotes—Pure fresh air; artificial respiration; ammonia to the nostrils; cold water to the head; heat and friction to the chest and abdomen.

Collodium. Formerly Collodion.

Pyroxylin	1 oz.
Ether	36 oz.
Rectified Spirit	12 oz.

Collodium Flexile.

Collodion	6 oz.
Canada Balsam	120 grs.
Castor Oil	1 dr.

Confectio Opii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Compound Powder of Opium	192 grs.	210 grs.
Syrup	1 oz.	1 oz.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. (1 gr. of opium in 40 grs.)

Confectio Piperis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Black Pepper, in fine powder	2 oz.	3 oz.
Clarified Honey	15 oz.	6 oz.
Caraway Fruit, in fine powder	3 oz.	Sacch. 6 oz. Fœnic 3 oz. Inulæ 3 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. **(6 grs. of pepper in 1 dr.)**

Confectio Rosæ Caninæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hips, deprived of their Seeds	16 oz.	12 oz.
Refined Sugar	32 oz.	20 oz.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fresh Red Rose Petals	16 oz.	16 oz.
Refined Sugar	48 oz.	48 oz.

Confectio Scammonii.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Scammony, in fine powder	3 oz.	3 oz.
Ginger in fine powder	1½ oz.	1¼ oz.
Oil of Caraway	60 m.	60 m.
Oil of Cloves	30 m.	Cloves 1¼ oz.
Syrup	3 oz.	S. Ros. q.s.
Clarified Honey	1½ oz.	

Dose—10 to 30 grs. (10 grs. of scammony in 30 grs.)

Confectio Sennæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Senna, in fine powder	7 oz.	8 oz.
Coriander Fruit, in fine powder	3 oz.	4 oz.
Figs	12 oz.	12 oz.
Tamarinds	9 oz.	6 oz.
Cassia Pulp	9 oz.	6 oz.
Prunes	6 oz.	6 oz.
Extract of Liquorice	⅜ oz.	root 3 oz.
Refined Sugar	30 oz.	30 oz.
Distilled Water (Product 75 oz.)	24 oz.	60 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 drs, (6½ grs. of senna in 1 dr.)

Confectio Sulphuris.	
Sublimed Sulphur	4 oz.
Acid Tartrate of Potash, in powder	1 oz.
Syrup of Orange Peel	4 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 drs.

Confectio Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine	1 oz.
Liquorice Powder	1 oz.
Clarified Honey	2 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (15 mins. of turpentine in 1 dr.)

Creasotum. Creasote. ($C_{28}H_{16}O_4$ eq. 216.)

A product of the distillation of wood tar; sp.gr. 1·071. Sparingly soluble in water; freely in ether, alcohol, and glacial acetic acid.

Dose—1 to 3 drops.

Creta Præparata. (CaO,CO_2 eq. 50 or **CaCo₃** eq. 100.)

Chalk purified by washing with water.

Incompatibles—See calcis carb. precip.

Dose—10 to 60 grs.

Cupri Sulphas. ($CuO,SO_3 + 5HO$ or **CuSO₄ 5H₂ O.**) eq. 249·5.

Commercial sulphate of copper, re-crystallised; soluble in 3 parts of water.

Dose—Astringent, ½ to 2 grs. Emetic, 5 to 10 grs. **Lotion**, 2 to 4 grs. in 1 oz. Injection, 1 to 4 grs. in 1 oz.

Cuprum. Copper. (Cu eq. 31·75 or **Cu** eq. 63·5)

Sp.gr. 8·9. Copper wire, No. 25 is used in making sp æther nit. fuses at 1996°.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ext. of Socotrine Aloes	120 grs.	90 grs.
Myrrh, bruised	90 grs.	90 grs.
Saffron, chopped fine	90 grs.	90 grs.
Carbonate of Potash	60 grs.	60 grs.
Extract of Liquorice	1 oz.	7 drs.
Compound Tincture of Cardamoms	8 oz.	7 oz.
Distilled Water	22 oz.	20 oz.
Boil 5 minutes, product,	30 oz.	27 oz.

(Contains 4 gr. Extract of aloes in 1 oz.)

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts; and all substances which are decomposed by potas. carb
Dose—½ to 2 oz.

Decoctum Cetrariæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Iceland Moss	1 oz.	5 dr.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1 pt.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain while hot, product, 20 fl.oz.

Incompatibles—The alkalies and their carbonates; most metallic salts, and iodine.

Decoctum Cinchonæ Flavæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Yellow Cinchona Bark, in coarse powder	1½ oz.	10 dr.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1 pt.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, and strain when cold, product 20 oz.

Incompatibles—The alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; most metallic salts and gelatine.
Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Decoctum Granati Radicis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pomegranate Root Bark sliced	2 oz.	Bark 2 oz.
Distilled Water	2 pt.	2 pt.

Boil to a pint, and strain.

Incompatibles—The alkalies and their carbonates; lim *water; most metallic* salts and preparations of cincho *bark.* ***Dose*** *–1 to 2 oz.*

Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon, in coarse powder	60 grs.	
Logwood, in chips	1 oz.	2 drs.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1½ pt.
Boil 10 minutes, add cinnamon towards the end; product ...	20 oz.	20 oz.

Incompatibles—Acids; lime water; and most metallic salts. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Decoctum Hordei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pearl Barley	2 oz.	10 drs.
Distilled Water	1½ pt.	2¼ pt.

Wash in cold water, boil 20 minutes, and strain.

Decoctum Papaveris.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Poppy Capsules, bruised.....	2 oz.	2 oz.
Distilled Water	1½ pt.	2 pt.

Boil 10 minutes; product 20 oz.

Decoctum Pareiræ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pareira Root, sliced	1½ oz.	10 drs.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1½ pt.

Boil 15 minutes; product, 1 pt.

Incompatibles—The persalts of iron and most metallic preparations. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Decoctum Quercus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oak Bark, bruised.....	1½ oz.	10 drs.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	1 pt.

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel; product, 1 pt.

Incompatibles—Metallic salts; sol. of isinglass; dec. cinchona. Alkalies destroy its astringency.

Decoctum Sarsæ.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely	2½ oz.	split 2½
Boiling Distilled Water	1½ pt.	... 2 p

Digest 1 hour, boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel; duct 1 pt.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; lime water; plumb. acet.; salts of mercury, and other metals. **Dose**—2 to 10 oz.

Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely	2½ oz.	split 2½ o
Sassafras, in chips	½ oz.	... 2½ d
Guaiacum Wood Turnings	½ oz.	... 2½ d
Fresh Liquorice Root, bruised	½ oz.	... 2½ d
Mezereon Bark	60 grs.	... 45 g
Boiling Distilled Water	1½ pt.	... 1 p

Digest 1 hour, boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, duct, 1 pt.

Dose—2 to 10 oz.

Decoctum Scoparii.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Broom Tops, dried	1 oz.	... ½ o
Distilled Water	20 oz.	... 20 o
		Juniper ½ o
		Dandelion ½ o

Boil 10 minutes in a covered vessel, product, 20 oz.

Dose—2 to 4 oz.

Decoctum Taraxaci.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Dried Dandelion Root, sliced and bruised	1 oz.	fresh 4 o
Distilled Water	1 pt.	... 1½
Boil 10 minutes, product	20 oz.	... 20

Dose—2 to 4 oz.

Decoctum Ulmi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Elm Bark, cut in small pieces.....	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Distilled Water .....ad	20 oz.	20 oz.

Boil 10 minutes.

Dose—2 to 4 oz.

Digitalinum. Digitalin.

The active principle obtained from digitalis.

Dose—1-60th to 1-30th gr.

Elaterium. Extractum Elaterii P.L.

The dried sediment of the juice of the fruit of squirting cucumber, very nearly ripe.

Dose—1-16th to ¼ gr.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci c. Hydrarg.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ammoniacum	12 oz.	12 oz.
Mercury	3 oz.	3 oz.
Olive Oil	1 dr.	1 dr.
Sublimed Sulphur	8 grs.	8 grs.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Extract of Belladonna	3 oz.	3 oz.
Resin Plaster.....	3 oz.	E.Sap. 3 oz.
Rectified Spirit	6 oz.	

Rub the extract and spirit in a mortar, and when the insoluble matter has subsided, decant the clear solution. Remove the spirit by distillation, and mix the extract obtained with the resin plaster, by heating in a water bath to a proper consistence.

Emplastrum Calefaciens.

Cantharides, in coarse powder	4 oz.
Boiling Water	20 oz.
Expressed Oil of Nutmeg	4 oz.
Yellow Wax	4 oz.
Resin	4 oz.
Soap Plaster	52 oz.
Resin Plaster	32 oz.

1 part of cantharides in 25 parts.

Emplastrum Cantharidis.

	BRITISH.	LONI
Cantharides, in fine powder	12 oz.	... 12
Yellow Wax	7½ oz.	... 7½
Prepared Suet	7½ oz.	... 7½
Resin	3 oz.	... 3
Lard	6 oz.	... 6

1 part of cantharides in 3 parts.

Emplastrum Cerati Saponis.

Hard Soap, in powder	10 oz.
Yellow Wax	12½ oz.
Olive Oil	20 oz.
Oxide of Lead	15 oz.
Vinegar	1 gal.

Emplastrum Ferri.

	BRITISH	LONI
Hyd. Peroxide of Iron, in fine powder	1 oz.	... 1
Burgundy Pitch	2 oz.	G. Thus. 2
Lead Plaster	8 oz.	... 8

Emplastrum Galbani.

	BRITISH.	LONI
Galbanum	1 oz.	... 2
Ammoniacum	1 oz.	A. Turp.
Yellow Wax	1 oz.	G. Thus.
Lead Plaster	8 oz.	... 8

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mercury	3 oz.	3 oz.
Olive Oil	1 dr.	1 dr.
Sublimed Sulphur	8 grs.	8 grs.
Lead Plaster	6 oz.	12 oz.

Emplastrum Opii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in very fine powder	1 oz.	Ext. 1 oz.
Resin Plaster	9 oz.	Thus. 2 oz.
		Aqua. Bul. 1 oz.
		Emp. Plumb. 8 oz.

1 part of Opium in 10 parts.

Emplastrum Picis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Burgundy Pitch	26 oz.	24 oz.
Frankincense	13 oz.	12 oz.
Resin	4½ oz.	4 oz.
Expressed Oil of Nutmeg	1 oz.	1 oz.
Yellow Wax	4½ oz.	4 oz.
Olive Oil	2 oz.	2 oz.
Water	2 oz.	2 oz.

Emplastrum Plumbi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oxide of Lead	64 oz.	72 oz.
Olive Oil	1 gal.	1 gal.
Water	3½ pt.	2 pt.

Emplastrum Plumbi Iodidi.

Iodide of Lead	½ oz.
Soap Plaster	½ oz.
Resin Plaster	½ oz.

Emplastrum Resinæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Resin	4 oz.	4 oz.
Lead Plaster	32 oz.	18 oz.
Hard Soap	2 oz.	

Emplastrum Saponis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hard Soap	6 oz.	6 oz.
Lead Plaster	36 oz.	36 oz.
Resin, in powder	1 oz.	1 oz.

Enema Aloes.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Aloes	40 grs.	40 grs.
Carbonate of Potash	15 grs.	15 grs.
Mucilage of Starch	10 oz.	D. Hord. 10 oz.

Mix for one enema. As an anthelmintic 3 to 5 oz. sufficient.

Enema Assafœtidæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Assafœtida	30 grs.	30
Distilled Water	4 oz.	D. Hord.

Rub the assafœtida with the water, added gradually, one enema.

Enema Magnesiæ Sulphatis.

Sulphate of Magnesia	1 oz.
Olive Oil	1 oz.
Mucilage of Starch	15 oz.

Dissolve the sulphate in the mucilage, then add the oil, *for one enema.*

Enema Opii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Tincture of Opium	30 m.	15 m.
Mucilage of Starch	2 oz.	2 oz.

Mix for one enema.

Enema Tabaci.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Leaf Tobacco	20 grs.	20 grs.
Boiling Water	8 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse half an hour and strain—for one enema.

Enema Terebinthinæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Turpentine	1 oz.	1 oz.
Mucilage of Starch	15 oz.	D. Hord. 19 oz. Yolk of 1 Egg.

Mix for one enema.

Essentia Anisi.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Oil of Aniseed	1 oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 oz.	9 oz.

Dose—10 to 20 m. (1 of Oil in 5.)

Essentia Menthæ Piperitæ.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
English Oil of Peppermint	1 oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 oz.	9 oz.

Dose—10 to 20 m. (1 of Oil in 5.)

Extractum Aconiti.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and flowering tops of aconite evaporated to an extract.

(100 lbs. of plant yield 50 lbs. of juice or 7 lb. of extract.)

***Dose**—1 to 2 grs.*

Extractum Aloes Barbadensis.

Barbadoes aloes purified by solution in water, straining, and subsequent evaporation.

(100 parts yield 75 of extract.)

Dose—2 to 6 grs.

Extractum Aloes Socotrinæ. Ext. Aloes P.L.

Socotrine aloes purified as above.

(100 parts yield 50 of extract.)

Dose—2 to 6 grs.

Extractum Anthemidis.

Chamomile Flowers	16 oz.
Oil of Chamomile	15 m.
Distilled Water	1 gal.

(100 lbs. of flowers yield about 42 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Extractum Belæ Liquidum.

Bael Fruit	16 oz.
Distilled Water	12 pt.
Rectified Spirit	2 oz.

Product, 16 fl. oz.

(1 oz. of extract is equal to 1 oz. of the fruit.)

Dose—1 to 2 drs.

Extractum Belladonnæ.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches of belladonna evaporated to an extract.

(100 lbs. of herb yield 16 lbs. dried, or 56 lbs. of j*or 63 oz. of extract.*)

Dose—¼ to 1 gr.

Extractum Calumbæ.

Calumba Root, in coarse powder.....	16 oz.
Distilled Water	4 pt.

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.

Indian Hemp, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 pt.

Dose—¼ to 1 gr.

Extractum Cinchonæ Flavæ Liq.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Yellow Cinchona Bark, in coarse powder.....	16 oz.	...	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	1 oz.	...	q.s.
Distilled Water	q s.	...	q.s.

Product, 4 oz. S.G 1·100.

(1 dr. is equivalent to ½ oz. of bark, or 10 oz. of inf. cinch. flav.)

Dose—10 to 30 m.

Extractum Colchici.

The juice of the fresh colchicum corms, evaporated to an extract, after the feculence has deposited.

(100 lbs. of corms yield 4 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—½ to 2 grs.

Extractum Colchici Aceticum.

	BRITISH.		LONDON
Fresh Colchicum Corms, deprived of their coats	7 lb.	...	24 oz.
Acetic Acid.....	6 oz.	...	6 oz.

(100 lbs. of corms yield 5½ lbs. of extract.

Dose—½ to 2 grs.

Extractum Colocynthidis Compositum.

Colocynth pulp	6 oz.
Extract of Socotrine Aloes	12 oz.
Resin of Scammony	4 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	3 oz.
Cardamom Seeds, in fine powder	1 oz.
Proof Spirit	1 gal.

(100 lbs. of pulp yield about 65 lbs. of simple extract.)

Dose—3 to 10 grs.

Extractum Conii.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches of hemlock, evaporated to an extract.

(100 lbs. yield about 5½ lbs. of extract.)

Dose—2 to 6 grs.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.

Ergot, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Ether.....(should be 40 oz.)	20 oz.
Rectified Spirit	8 oz.
Distilled Water	3½ pt.

Product, 16 oz.

The ether is merely employed to separate the inert oil. (1 dr. is equivalent to 1 dr. of ergot.)

Dose—10 to 30 m.

Extractum Filicis Liquidum.

Fern root, in coarse powder	32 oz.
Ether	4 pt. or q

Exhaust by percolation, and evaporate to an e *extract.*

Dose—15 to 30 m.

Extractum Gentianæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gentian Root	16 oz.	18 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 gal.	3 gal.

(100 lbs. of root yield about 50 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Liquorice Root, in coarse powder	16 oz.	15 oz.
Distilled Water	4 pt.	1 gal.

Extractum Hæmatoxyli.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Logwood, in fine chips	16 oz.	15 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

(100 lbs. of wood yield about 18 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—10 to 30 grs.

Extractum Hyoscyami.

The expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches of hyoscyamus, evaporated to an extract.

(100 lbs. yields 50 lbs. of juice, 5 lbs. of extract, or 15½ lbs. of dried leaves.)

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Extractum Jalapæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Jalap, in coarse powder	16 oz.	15 oz.
Rectified Spirit	4 pt.	4 pt.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

(100 lbs. of root yield 50 lbs. of extract.)

Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Extractum Krameriæ.

Rhatany, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Distilled Water	1½ gal. or q.s.

Dose—5 to 20 grs.

Extractum Lactucæ.

The expressed juice of the flowering herb of lettuce, evaporated at 160° to an extract.

(100 lbs of the plant yield 52 of juice, or 5½ lbs. of extract.)

Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Extractum Lupuli.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hops	16 oz.	15 oz.
Rectified Spirit	1½ pt.	...
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Extractum Mezerei Æthereum.

Mezereon Bark, cut small	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	8 pt.
Ether	1 pt.

Extractum Nucis Vomicæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Nux Vomica	16 oz.	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.	6 pt.

Dose—½ to 2 grs. (16 oz. yield 1 oz. of extract.)

Extractum Opii.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in thin slices	16 oz.	18 oz.
Distilled Water	6 pt.	5 p'

(100 lbs. of good opium yield 50 lbs. of extract

Dose—¼ to 2 grs.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.

Extract of Opium ..... 1 oz.
Distilled Water ..... 16 oz.
Rectified Spirit ..... 4 oz.
Product 20 oz. 1 gr. of extract of opium in 22 mins.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts; the alkalies and their carbonates. **Dose**—10 to 40 mins.

Extractum Papaveris.

Poppy Capsules, freed from the seeds... 16 oz.
Rectified Spirit ..... 2 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ..... q.s.
Dose—2 to 5 grs.

Extractum Pareiræ. BRITISH. LONDON.

Pareira Root, in coarse powder ... 16 oz. ... 20 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ..... 1 gal. ... 1 gal.
(100 lbs. of root yield about 6 lbs. of extract.)
Dose—10 to 20 grs.

Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum.

Pareira Root, in coarse powder ..... 16 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water..... 1 gal.
Rectified Spirit ..... 3 fl.oz.
Product, 16 oz.
Dose—½ to 2 drs. 1 dr. is equal to 1 dr. of root or 4 grs. of solid extract.

Extractum Physostigmatis.

Calabar Bean, in coarse powder..... 16 oz.
Rectified Spirit .... 4 pints.
Used externally for contracting the pupil of the eye.
(Internally a strong sedative poison.) 100 lbs. of beans yield about 2 and 1-5th lbs. of extract.
***Dose*—1-16th to ¼ gr.**

Extractum Quassiæ.

Quassia Wood, rasped ..... 16 oz.
Distilled Water .... Q.S.

100 lbs. of wood yield 2 and 1-12th lbs. of extract.

Dose—3 to 5 grs. 1 gr. is equal to 8 oz. inf. quassiæ.

Extractum Rhei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb, sliced or bruised	16 oz.	15 oz.
Rectified Spirit	10 oz. proof	20 oz.
Distilled Water	5 pt.	7 pt.

100 lbs. of sound root yield 39 lbs. of extract.

Dose—5 to 15 grs. 1 gr. is equal to about 3 grs. of rhubarb.

Extractum Sarzæ Liquidum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Jamaica Sarsaparilla, cut transversely	16 oz.	20 oz.
Distilled Water at 160°	14 pt.	20 pt.
Rectified Spirit	1 oz.	1 oz.

Product, 8 oz.; sp.gr. 1·095. 100 lbs. of root yield from 25 to 30 lbs. of solid extract. The cortical part will yield one half.

Dose—2 to 4 drs. 1 oz. is equal to 2 oz. of root.

Extractum Stramonii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Stramonium Seeds, in coarse powder.....	16 oz.	15 oz.
Ether	q.s.	
Proof Spirit.....	q.s.	1 gal.
Distilled Water	q.s.	

100 lbs. of the seeds yield from 12 lbs. to 14 lbs. of *extract.*

Dose—¼ to ½ gr.

Extractum Taraxaci.

The expressed juice of fresh dandelion root, evaporated at 160° to an extract, after the feculence has deposited.

100 lbs. of root yield 25 dried; 30 lbs. of juice, or 8 lbs. of extract.

Dose—5 to 30 grs.

Fel Bovinum Purificatum.

Fresh Ox Bile	20 oz.
Rectified Spirit	40 oz.

Mix and set aside for 12 hours, decant and evaporate to an extract. Soluble in water and spirit; insoluble in ether.

Dose—5 to 10 grs., in pills, coated with an etherial tincture of tolu.

Ferri Arsenias. (3 Fe O, $As O_5$ eq. 223 or $Fe_3 As_2 O_8$ eq. 446) partially oxidised.

Sulphate of Iron	9 oz.
Arseniate of Soda, dried at 300°	4 oz.
Acetate of Soda	3 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—1-16th to ¼ gr. in pill, the dose gradually increased.

Ferri Carbonas Saccharata.

Carbonate of Iron, Fe O, $C O_2$ eq. 58 or $Fe C O_3$ eq. 116 mixed with peroxide of iron and sugar; the carbonate forming at least 37 per cent. of the mixture.

Sulphate of Iron	2 oz.
Carbonate of Ammonia	1½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	2 gal.
Refined Sugar	1 oz.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous salts; and all astringent decoctions and infusions. **Dose**—5 to 20 grs.

Ferri et Ammoniæ Citras.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	8 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	19½ oz.
Citric Acids, in crystals	4 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Incompatibles—The mineral acids; potash; soda; lime water; and all preparations containing tannic acid.

Dose—5 to 15 grs. 10 parts soluble in 5 of water, but not in spirit.

Ferri et Quinæ Citras.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	4½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.
Citric Acid, in crystals	3 oz.
Sulphate of Quinia	1 oz.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid	12 drs.
Solution of Ammonia	q.s.

2 parts soluble in 1 of water. (1 gr. of Quinine in 6 grs.)

Incompatibles—The mineral acids; potash, soda, ammonia, and their carbonates; lime water; and all preparations containing tannic acid. **Dose**—5 to 10 grs.

Ferri Iodidum. (Fe I eq. 155 or $Fe I_2$ eq. 310) with 18 per cent. of water, and a little oxide of iron.

Fine Iron Wire	1½ oz.
Iodine	8 oz.
Distilled Water	15 oz.

Put the iodine, iron, and 12 oz. water into a flask; heat gently for 10 minutes, then boil until the froth becomes white; filter quickly through wet calico into a polished iron dish; wash the filter with remaining water, and evaporate until a drop solidifies on cooling; pour on porcelain; when cool break into fragments, and keep in a stoppered bottle.

Incompatibles—Potash, soda, ammonia, and their carbonates; lime water; and all substances incompatible with ferri sulph. Soluble in equal parts of water. **Dose**—1 to 5 grs. *(Contains 1 of iron, 4½ of* iodine, and 1½ of water, in 7 g[illegible]

'erri Oxidum Magneticum.

Magnetic oxide of iron (Fe_3O_4 or Fe_2O_4) combined with about 20 per cent. of water of hydration, and containing about 9 per cent. of peroxide of iron.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	5½ oz.
Sulphate of Iron.....	2 oz.
Solution of Soda.....	80 oz.
Distilled Water	q. s.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

'erri Peroxidum Hydratum. Ferri Sesquioxidum P.L.

Hydrated peroxide of iron, a dark-brown powder, (Fe_2O_3HO, eq. 89, or $Fe_2O_3H_2O$, eq. 178,) dried and heated until it ceases to lose weight.

Dose—5 to 30 grs.

'erri Peroxidum Humidum. Ferri Peroxid. Hyd. 1864.

Hydrated peroxide of iron, with about 86 per cent. of uncombined water.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	4 oz.
Solution of Soda	33 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

(This preparation, when used, should be freshly made.)

Dose—½ to ½ oz. Mix the iron with the water, add the soda, and wash the precipitate on a calico filter, until the filtrate ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium.

'erri Phosphas. ($3FeO, PO_5$, eq. 179, or $Fe_3P_2O_8$, eq. 358.)

Sulphate of Iron.....	3 oz.
Phosphate of Soda	2½ oz.
Acetate of Soda	1 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water.....	4 pt.

Dissolve the iron in half the water and the salts of soda in the remainder; mix, and wash the precipitate on a calico filter, until the filtrate ceases to give a precipitate with chloride of barium; dry at 120°.

Dose—*5 to 10 grs.*

rri Sulphas. ($FeO, SO_3 + 7HO$, eq. 139, or $Fe_2SO_4, 7H_2O$, eq. eq. 278.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Iron Wire	4 oz.	1 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	4 oz.	1 oz.
Distilled Water	1½ pt.	4 pt.
	Fer. Sulph 48 oz.	

Solubility in water, 1 in 1½, insoluble in alcohol or proof spirit.

Incompatibles—Potash, soda, ammonia and their carbonates; lime water; calc. chlor.; plumb. acet.; soaps; baryta; strontia; astringent vegetable substances.

Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Ferri Sulphas Granulata. ($FeO, SO_3 + 7HO$, eq. 139, or $Fe_2SO_4, 7H_2O$, eq. 278.

Iron Wire	4 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	4 oz.
Distilled Water	1½ pt.
Rectified Spirit	8 oz.

Pour the water on the iron, add the acid, and when th disengagement of gas has nearly ceased, boil for minutes, and filter into a vessel containing the spir

Dose—1 to 5 grs.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccata.

Sulphate of iron dried at a moderate heat, and fin raised to 400°, until vapour ceases to be given o

Dose—½ to 3 grs. (3 grs. are equal to 5 grs. of crystals.)

Ferrum Redactum.

Metallic iron, with a variable amount of magnetic of iron, prepared by passing dry hydrogen ov oxide of iron in a gun barrel.

Dissolves in hydrochloric acid with evolution of hy

Dose—1 to 5 grs. (1 gr. is equal to 5 grs of citrate

Ferrum Tartaratum. ($Fe_2 O_3 KO, C_8 H_4 O_{10} + HO$, eq. 268.

Solution of Persulphate of iron	5½ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	10 oz.
Acid Tartrate of Potash	2 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Soluble in 4 parts of water, sparingly in spirit.

Incompatibles—The mineral acids; potash; soda; lime water; and all preparations containing tannic acid.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Glycerinum. ($C_6 H_8 O_6$ or $C_3 H_8 O_3$ eq. 92.)

A sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils; sp.gr. 1·250 to 1·260; soluble in water and alcohol; insoluble in chloroform, ether, and oils. It dissolves borax, bromine, iodine, iodide of sulphur, chlorides of potassium and sodium; the alkalies and some alkaline earths; most of the vegetable acids and alkaloids. It is antiseptic, and, in the proportion of 1 part to 10 of water, will preserve animal substances.

Dose—½ to 2 drs.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.

Carbolic Acid	1 oz.
Glycerine	4 oz.

Rub them together in a mortar until the acid is dissolved.

Glycerinum Acidi Gallici.

Gallic Acid	1 oz.
Glycerine	4 oz.

Mix and dissolve with a gentle heat.

Acidi Tannici.

Acid..... 1 oz.
e..... 4 oz.
: and dissolve with a gentle heat.

Amyli.

in powder ..... 1 oz.
e..... 8 oz.
id apply a heat gradually raised to 240°, and tinue constantly stirring until a translucent is formed.

Boracis.

n powder ..... 1 oz.
e..... 4 oz.
em together in a mortar, until the Borax is olved.

Iodidum Rubrum. (HgI eq. 227, or HgI_2 eq. 454.)

ide of Mercury..... 4 oz.
f Potassium ..... 5 oz.
Distilled Water..... 4 pts.
in ether and in solution of iodide of potassium.
10th to ½ gr.

Iodidum Viride. (Hg_2I, or Hg I eq. 327.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
, by weight	1 oz. ...	1 oz
.....	278 grs. ...	300 gr
Spirit	q.s. ...	q.s

luble in water and ether.

3 grs.

drargyri Oxidum Rubrum. (HgO eq.108, or **HgO** eq.216.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mercury, by weight	8 oz.	9 oz.
Nitric Acid	4½ oz.	4½ oz.
Water	2 oz.	10 oz.

Chiefly employed as an escharotic in powder or ointment.

ydrargyri Perchloridum. (Hg Cl, or **Hg Cl_2** eq. 271.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Mercury	20 oz.	Mercury 24 oz.
Chloride of Sodium, dried	16 oz.	18 oz.
Black Oxide of Manganese	1 oz.	Ac. Sul. 21½fl. oz.

Incompatibles—Potash, soda, ammonia, and their carbonates; lime water; antim. tart.; argent. nit.; plumb. acet.; sulphurets; soaps; many metals; bitter and astringent infusions, or any containing albumen.

Soluble in 15 parts of water, 7 of spirit, and in ether.

Dose—1-16th to ⅛ gr. Collyrium 1 gr. in 8 oz. Gargle 2 grs. in 8 oz.
Antidotes—The white and yolk of eggs; flour and water or milk; demulcent drinks.

ydrargyri Subchloridum. (Hg_2 Cl eq. 235·5, or **Hg** Cl 235·5.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Mercury	10 oz.	Ac. Sul. 21½ drs.
Mercury, by weight	7 oz.	6 oz.
Chloride of Sodium, dried	5 oz.	18 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	q.s.	

Dose—¼ to 5 grs. The best form for pills is as follows:—Calomel 2, Manna 1, P. Trag. Co. 1 (Squire.)

Hydrargyri Sulphas. Hg O, $S O_3$ eq. 148, or **Hg SO_4**) eq.296

Mercury	20 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	12 oz.

Used in the preparation of calomel and corrosive sublimate.

Hydrargyrum. (Hg eq. 100, or Hg eq. 200.)

A brilliantly-lustrous, white metal, liquid at common temperatures, becomes solid at 39°, volatilizes at all temperatures above 68°; boils at 662°; sp gr. 13·5; obtained from China, California, South America, Almaden in Spain, and Idria in Austria.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum. (Hyd. Ammon. Chlor. P. L.) ($N H_2 Hg_2 Cl$ or $N H_2 Hg Cl$ eq. 251·5.)

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Perchloride of Mercury	3 oz.	...	3 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	4 oz.	...	4 oz.
Distilled Water	3 pts.	...	3 pts.

Used only in the form of ointment.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Mercury, by weight	3 oz.	...	3 oz.
Prepared Chalk	6 oz.	...	5 oz.

Dose—3 to 8 grs. (3 grs. contain 1 of mercury.)

Infusum Anthemidis.

	BRITISH.		LONDON
Chamomile Flowers	½ oz.	...	2½ drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	...	10 oz.

Infuse 15 minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron, mercury, silver, and lead.

Dose—1 to 4 oz.

Infusum Aurantii.

Bitter Orange Peel, cut small	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.

Infuse 15 minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain.

Incompatibles—*Salts* of iron. Dose—1 to 2 oz.

...um Aurantii Composita.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small.....	½ oz.	...	½ oz.
Fresh Lemon Peel, do.	60 grs.	...	60 grs.
Cloves, bruised	30 grs.	...	30 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water.....	10 oz.	...	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 15 minutes, and strain.

Incompatibles.—Salts of iron.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

...um Buchu.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Buchu Leaves, bruised	½ oz.	...	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water.....	10 oz.	...	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron and astringent preparations.

Dose—1 to 4 oz.

...um Calumbæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
...lumba Root, cut small	½ oz.	2½ drs.
...stilled Water	10 oz.	Boiling 10 oz.

Macerate 1 hour, and strain.

...mpatibles—Salts of lead; corrosive sublimate, and lime water. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Caryophylli.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
...s, bruised	½ oz.	1½ drs.
...g Distilled Water.....	10 oz.	10 oz.

...fuse in a covered vessel ½ hour, and strain.

...atibles—Salts of iron, zinc, lead, silver, and antimony; ... *water*, and gelatine. **Dose**—1 to 4 oz.

Infusum Cascarillæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Cascarilla Bark	1 oz.	6 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Lime water, metallic salts, mineral acids.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Catechu.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Pale Catechu, in coarse powder	160 grs.	180 grs.
Cinnamon, bruised	30 grs.	30 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—The alkalies and alkaline earths; most metallic salts; gelatine; most vegetable infusions containing an alkaloid, as dec. cinchonæ.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Chiratæ.

Chiretta, cut small	½ oz.
Distilled Water at 120°	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Cinchonæ Flavæ. BRITISH. LONI

Yellow Cinchona Bark, in coarse powder	½ oz.	... ½
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	... 1

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and s

Incompatibles—The alkalies and their carbonat *water; most* metallic salts and gelatine.

nfusum Cusparise.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cusparia Bark, in coarse powder...	¼ oz.	2½ drs.
Distilled Water, 120°	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts and tincture of galls.
Dose—1 to 2 oz.

nfusum Cusso.

Kousso, in coarse powder.....	¼ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water.....	4 oz.

Infuse 15 minutes, in a covered vessel, without straining.

Dose—4 to 8 oz.

nfusum Digitalis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Digitalis Leaves, dried.....	30 grs. ...	30 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz. ...	10 oz.
		Sp. Cin. ½ oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts and preparations of cinchona. **Dose**—½ to ½ oz.

nfusum Dulcamarse.

Dulcamara, bruised	1 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—The alkalies and their carbonates
Dose—1 to 2 oz.

nfusum Ergotæ.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Ergot, in coarse powder	½ oz.	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	9 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Astringents, metallic salts.
Dose—*1 to 2* oz. (about 11 grs. of ergot in 1 oz.)

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Gentian Root, sliced	1 dr.	1 dr.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small	1 dr.	1 dr.
Fresh Lemon Peel, do.	½ oz.	2 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron, lead, and analogous salts.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Krameriæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhatany Root, bruised	½ oz.	½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron, lime water, and all substances acted on by vegetable astringents.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Lini.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Linseed	160 grs.	180 grs.
Fresh Liquorice Root, sliced	60 grs.	60 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 4 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—Most metallic salts.

Infusum Lupuli.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hops	½ oz.	3 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	10 oz.

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and strain.

Incompatibles—Mineral acids; metallic salts.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Matico.

Matico Leaves, cut small ..... ½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water ..... 10 oz.
Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of iron. **Dose**—1 to 4 oz.

Infusum Quassiæ. BRITISH. LONDON.

Quassia, in chips ..... 60 grs. ... 20 grs.
Cold Distilled Water..... 10 oz. Boiling 10 oz.
Infuse in a covered vessel for ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Salts of lead and silver. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Rhei. BRITISH. LONDON.

Rhubarb, in thin slices..... ½ oz. ... 1½ drs.
Boiling Distilled Water ..... 10 oz. ... 10 oz.
Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—The mineral acids, metallic solutions, some astringent infusions. Alkalies darken the colour, but do not decompose it. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Rosæ Acidum. BRITISH. LONDON.

Dried Red Rose Petals, broken up ½ oz. ... 1½ drs.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid ..... 60 m. ... 45 m.
Boiling Distilled Water ..... 10 oz. ... 10 oz.
Sacch. 3 drs.

Infuse ½ hour, and strain.

Incompatibles—Alkalies; earths; and all substances which act on, or combine with sulphuric acid;—ferri sulph. gives it a brown colour; plumb. acet. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Senegæ. (Dec. Sen. P.L.) BRITISH. LONDON.

Senega Root, bruised ..... ½ oz. ... 5 drs.
Boiling Distilled Water ..... 10 oz. ... 10 oz.
Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and strain.

***Dose**—1 to 2 oz.*

Infusum Sennæ. BRITISH. LO

Senna	1 oz.	...	7
Ginger, sliced	30 grs.	...	40
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	...	10

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and str

Incompatibles—Strong acids; lime water; and most salts. **Dose**—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Serpentariæ. BRITISH. LO

Serpentary Root	¼ oz.	...	
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	...	1

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and st

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Infusum Uvæ Ursi. (Dec. Uvæ Ur. P.L.) BRITISH. L

Bearberry Leaves, bruised	½ oz.	...	
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	...	1

Infuse in a covered vessel for 2 hours, and st

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime and most metallic salts; dec. cinchonæ. **Dose**—1

Infusum Valerianæ. BRITISH. LO

Valerian Root, bruised	120 grs.	...	12
Boiling Distilled Water	10 oz.	...	1

Infuse in a covered vessel for 1 hour, and str

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Iodum. (I, or **I**, eq. 127.)

A non-metallic element obtained chiefly from th of seaweeds in the Western Islands of Scotl Ireland, and in France. Solubility; in wate 7000; in alchohol, 1 in 12; in ether, and in tion of potas. iod., or sod. chlor.

Dose—¼ gr., gradually increasing; liquor (1 in 24); t *in 40)* 5 to 20 m.; linim. (1 in 8); ung. (1 in 31.)

Antidotes—Emetics, aided by demulcent drinks; st *flour* diffused in water.

Jalap, in coarse powder ..... 8 oz.
Rectified Spirit ..... q.s.
Distilled Water ..... 4 oz.
(Jalap yields from 15 to 20 per cent. of resin.)
Dose—2 to 5 grs.

Linimentum Aconiti.

Aconite Root, in coarse powder ..... 20 oz.
Camphor ..... 1 oz.
Rectified Spirit ..... ad. 20 oz.
(1 oz. is equal to 1 oz. of root.)
Moisten the root with spirit for 3 days, then percolate.

Linimentum Ammoniæ.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Solution of Ammonia	1 oz.	...	1 oz.
Olive Oil	3 oz.	...	2 oz.

Linimentum Belladonnæ.

Belladonna Root, in coarse powder ..... 20 oz.
Camphor ..... 1 oz.
Rectified Spirit ..... ad. 20 oz.
(1 oz. is equal to 1 oz. of root.)
Moisten the root with spirit for 3 days, then percolate.
(7 parts and 1 of chloroform form an excellent liniment for lumbago, applied on spongio-piline) *Squire.*

Linimentum Calcis.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Solution of Lime	2 oz.	...	2 oz.
Olive Oil	2 oz.	...	2 oz.

Linimentum Camphoræ.	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Camphor	1 oz.	...	1 oz.
Olive Oil	4 oz.	...	4 oz.

Linimentum Camphoræ Comp.

	BRITISH.	LO
Camphor	2½ oz.	...
Oil of Lavender	½ dr.	...
Strong Solution of Ammonia	5 oz.	...
Rectified Spirit	15 oz.	...

Linimentum Chloroformi.

Chloroform	2 oz.
Camphor Liniment	2 oz.

(1 of chloroform in 2.)

Linimentum Crotonis.

Croton Oil	1 oz.
Oil of Cajuput	3⅛ oz.
Rectified Spirit	3¼ oz.

(1 of croton oil in 8.)

Linimentum Hydrargyri.

	BRITISH.	LO
Ointment of Mercury	1 oz.	...
Solution of Ammonia	1 oz.	...
Liniment of Camphor	1 oz.	Campl

(1 of ointment of mercury in 3.) Lard.

Linimentum Iodi.

Iodine	1½ oz.
Iodide of Potassium	¼ oz.
Rectified Spirit	10 oz.
Camphor	¼ oz.

(1 of iodine in 8). 5 times the strength of tinct.

Linimentum Opii.

	BRITISH.	LO
Tincture of Opium	2 oz.	...
Liniment of Soap	2 oz.	...

(1 of tinct. opii in 2.)

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi c Sapone.

Hard Soap, cut small	
Iodide of Potassium .....of each	1½ oz.
Glycerine	1 oz.
Oil of Lemon	1 dr.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Put the glycerine, iodide, and 3 oz. water into a 20 oz. wide mouth bottle; then dissolve the soap (finely shaved) in 7 oz. of water in a jar by means of a water bath. Strain the solution through muslin into the bottle; let stand two or three minutes, until the bottom of the soap solution is opaque, then mix by agitation; lastly add the ess. lemon, shaking briskly, and after agitating at intervals for two hours or more, a soft white jelly will result.

Pharm. Journal.

Linimentum Saponis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hard Soap	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Camphor	1¼ oz.	1¼ oz.
Oil of Rosemary	3 drs.	18½ m.
Rectified Spirit	18 oz.	18 oz.
Distilled Water	2 oz.	2 oz.

Digest at a temperature not exceeding 70°, for 7 days, and filter.

Linimentum Sinapis Compositum.

Oil of Mustard	1 dr.
Ethereal Extract of Mezereon	40 grs.
Camphor	120 grs.
Castor Oil	5 drs.
Rectified Spirit	4 oz.

Dissolve the extract and camphor in the spirit, and add the oils. (12 m. of oil of mustard in 1 oz.)

rebinthinæ.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
entine	8 oz. ...	8 oz.
.....	1 oz. ...	1 oz.
.....	½ oz. ...	½ oz.

rebinthinæ Aceticum.

ntine	1 oz.
.....	1 oz.
Camphor	1 oz.

ia.	BRITISH.	LONDON
tion of Ammonia	20 oz. ...	20 oz.
ater	40 oz. ...	40 oz.

per cent of ammoniacal gas or 52 grs. in 1 dr.

s—acids; acidulous and most earthy and alts, except lime, baryta, and strontia. s.g. 0·959

ia Acetatis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
f Ammonia	3½ oz. ...	2¾ oz.
.....	q.s. or 10 oz. ...	7 oz.
ater	50 oz. ...	43 oz.

was made with strong solution of ammonia tic acid, and was about 5 times stronger.)

s—Acids; potash, soda, and their carbonates; mb. acet.

drs.

ia Citratis.	BRITISH.	LONDO
.....	3 oz. ...	3 o
tion of Ammonia	2¾ oz. or	q
ater	20 oz. ...	20

drs

or Ammoniæ Fortior.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Chloride of Ammonium	48 oz.	48 oz.
Slaked Lime	64 oz.	Lime 36 oz.
Distilled Water	32 oz.	32 oz.
	S.G. 0·891.	Water, 48 oz.

(32·5 per cent, or 15·83 grs. of ammoniacal gas in 1 dr.)

or Antimonii Chloridi.

Black Antimony	16 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	4 pts.
(Used externally as a caustic.)	S.G. 1·470.

or Arsenicalis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Arsenious Acid, in powder	80 grs.	80 grs.
Carbonate of Potash	80 grs.	80 grs.
Compound Tincture of Lavender	5 drs.	5 drs
Distilled Water	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

(½ grain of Arsenious Acid in 1 fluid drachm.)

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts; hydrosulphates; lime water; earthy and metallic salts; dec. cinchonæ, &c.
Dose—2 to 8 minims.

or Arsenici Hydrochloricus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Arsenious Acid, in powder	80 grs.	30 grs.
Hydrochloric Acid	2 drs.	1½ drs.
Distilled Water	ad. 20 oz.	ad. 20 oz.

Dose—2 to 8 minims; contains ½ gr. arsenious acid in 1 fl. dr. (nearly 3 times the strength of P.L.)

or Atropiæ.

Atropia, in crystals	4 grs.
Rectified Spirit	1 dr.
Distilled Water	7 drs.

(½ grain of atropia in 1 fluid drachm.)
Dose—*1 minim.* **Antidotes.**—See atropia.

Liquor Atropiæ Sulphatis.

Sulphate of Atropia	4 grs.
Distilled Water	1 oz.

(½ gr. of sulphate of atropia in 1 dr.)

Dose—1 to 2 minims. **Antidotes.**—See atropia.

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammoniæ Citratis.

Purified Bismuth	480 grs
Nitric Acid	2 oz.
Citric Acid	2 oz.
Solution of Ammonia	q.s.
Distilled Water.....	ad. 20 o

Mix the nitric acid with 1 oz. water, and add the muth in small portions. After effervescence c apply a moderate heat for 10 minutes, then d the solution. Evaporate to 2 oz., and add citric acid, dissolved in 4 oz. water; then the tion of ammonia gradually, until the precipit redissolved, and the solution is neutral or sli alkaline; lastly, dilute with water to 1 Sp.gr. 1·122.

Dose—30 m. to 1 dr. (3 grs. of oxide of bismuth in 1 dr.

Liquor Calcis. BRITISH. LONI

Slaked Lime	2 oz.	Caus.	L.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	...	1 g

(1 oz. contains about ½ gr. of lime.)

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts; alkaline c nates; ammoniacal salts; metallic salts, borates, astringent vegetable infusions. **Dose**—1 to 4 oz.

Liquor Calcis Chloratæ. BRITISH. LONI

Chlorinated Lime	16 oz.	...	16
Distilled Water.....	1 gal.	...	1

quor Calcis Saccharatus.

Slaked Lime	1 oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	2 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

(1 dr. contains nearly 1 gr. of lime; or, 14 times the strength of liq. calcis.)

Dose—15 m. to 1 dr. Sp.gr. 1·052

Liquor Chlori.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hydrochloric Acid	6 oz.	4 oz.
Black Oxide of Manganese	1 oz.	1 oz.
Distilled Water	34 oz.	40 oz.

Chlorine gas dissolved in half its volume of water, and constituting 0·006 of the weight of the solution. Sp.gr. 1·003.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; earths; gum arabic; astringent vegetable infusions.
Antidotes—Albumen, white of egg, milk, flour.
Dose—10 to 20 minims.

Liquor Epispasticus.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Cantharides, in powder	8 oz.	1 oz.
Acetic Acid	4 oz.	O.Oil 4 oz.
Ether	ad. 20 oz.	

(1 part of cantharides in 2½ parts.)

Macerate the cantharides in the acid 24 hours, then percolate with the ether.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.

Strong Sol. of Perchloride of Iron	5 oz.
Distilled Water	15 oz.

(Same strength as tinct. ferri perchlor.; one-fourth the *strength* of liquor ferri perchlor. fort.)

***Dose**—10 to 30 minims.*

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortior. (Fe_2Cl_6 eq. 162 solution in water.)

Iron Wire	2 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	12 oz.
Nitric Acid	9 drs.
Distilled Water	8 oz.

Add the iron in successive portions to 8 oz. of the drochloric acid, mixed with the water, and app gentle heat until the metal is dissolved. Filter, add the remaining hydrochloric and nitric a Heat briskly until red fumes are given off, and liquid becomes an orange brown colour, then ev rate by means of a water bath to 10 oz. (Sp 1·420.) If a neutral solution is required, evapo to 4 or 5 oz., and afterwards add water to make whole 10 oz.

Liquor Ferri Pernitratis. ($Fe_2O_3 3NO_5$ in solution in wa

Fine Iron Wire, free from rust	1 oz.
Nitric Acid	4½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dissolve the iron in the acid, previously mixed with oz. of water; moderate the action, if needful, adding water; filter, and add water to 30 oz.

Dose—10 to 40 m. (Sp.gr. 1·107.)

Liquor Ferri Persulphatis. ($Fe_2O_3 3SO_3$ in solution water.)

Sulphate of Iron	8 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	6 drs.
Nitric Acid	6 drs. or
Distilled Water	12 oz.

Add the sulph. acid to 10 oz. of water, and dissolve the iron by means of heat; then add the nitric a mixed with 2 oz. of water. Concentrate by boil until the liquid changes from a black to a red colo *and if necessary*, add nitric acid until it ceases *give a blue* precipitate with red prussiate of po *When cold*, add water to 11 oz. (Sp.gr. 1

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus. (HgO,NO_5 eq. 162, in solution in nitric acid.)

Mercury	4 oz.
Nitric Acid	5 oz.
Distilled Water	1½ oz.

Mix the acid and water in a flask; dissolve in it the mercury without the application of heat; then boil gently for 15 minutes, cool, and preserve the solution in a stoppered bottle. Used as a caustic application to syphilitic warts, ulcers, &c.; as a gargle, 1 or 2 mins. to 1 oz. of water; injection, ½ m. to 1 oz.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Perchloride of Mercury	10 grs.	10 grs.
Chloride of Ammonium	10 grs.	10 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.	20 oz.

Dose—30 m. to 2 drs. (½ gr. of perchloride of mercury in 1 oz.)

Liquor Iodi.

Iodine	20 grs.
Iodide of Potassium	30 grs.
Distilled Water	1 oz.

(1 of iodine in 24.)

Liquor Lithiæ Effervescens.

Carbonate of Lithia	10 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.
Carbonic Acid	q.s.

Pass the carbonic acid through the solution, under pressure of seven atmospheres.

Dose—5 to 10 oz. (5 grs. of carb. of lithia in 10 fl. oz.)

Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis.

Sulphate of Magnesia	2 oz.
Carbonate of Soda	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dissolve the salts separately in half pint of water; the sol. of sulphate of magnesia, and add the s apply heat until the carbonic acid ceases t evolved. Wash the precipitate on a calico until the filtrate ceases to become turbid on ad chloride of barium. Mix the washed precip with a pint of distilled water, and pass throu carbonic acid. Let it remain 24 hours in co with the gas, under pressure, then filter, and s pass through it the carbonic acid, and lastly b securely. Product 1 pt.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (13 grs. of carbonate of magnesia in 1 o

Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis.

	BRITISH.		LON
Acetate of Morphia	4 grs.	...	8
Dilute Acetic Acid	8 m.	...	1
Rectified Spirit	2 drs.	...	1½
Distilled Water	6 drs.	...	6½

(½ gr. of morphia in 1 dr., half the strength of P

Dose—10 to 60 mins.

Liquor Morphiæ Hydrochloratis.

	BRITISH.		LOND
Hydrochlorate of Morphia	4 grs.	...	8
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	8 m.	...	
Rectified Spirit	2 drs.	...	1½
Distilled Water	6 drs.	...	6½

(½ gr. of morphia in 1 dr., half the strength of P

Dose—10 to 60 mins.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Acetate of Lead	5 oz.	4 oz.
Oxide of Lead, in powder	3½ oz.	2 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.	20 oz.

Sp.gr. 1·260.

Incompatibles—Sulphuric, hydrochloric, carbonic, citric, and tartaric acids; lime water, potash, soda, spring and river water, hydrosulphates, chlorides.

Antidotes—See plumbi acetas.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dil.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Solution of Subacetate of Lead	2 drs.	1½ drs.
Rectified Spirit	2 drs.	proof 2 drs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.	20 oz.

Mix, filter, and keep in a stoppered bottle.

Liquor Potassæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Carbonate of Potash	16 oz.	15 oz.
Slaked Lime	12 oz.	Caus. L. 8 oz.
Distilled Water	1 gal.	1 gal.

Heat the solution of carbonate of potash to the boiling point, in a clean iron vessel, add gradually the slaked lime, and continue the ebullition for 10 minutes with constant stirring; remove from the fire, and after the liquor has become clear, transfer it by means of a syphon to an air-tight, green, stoppered bottle. Add distilled water, if necessary, to make it of the sp.gr. 1·058.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous salts; ammoniacal salts; earthy and metallic salts held in solution by acids.

Antidotes.—See Potassa Caustica. **Dose**—15 to 60 minims.

Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.

Bicarbonate of Potash	80 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.
Carbonic Acid Gas	q.s.

Pass the gas through the solution, under a pressure of *seven atmospheres*.

Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis.

Permanganate of Potash	80 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

Dose—2 to 4 drs. (4 grs. Permanganate of Potash in 1 oz.

Liquor Sodæ.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Carbonate of Soda	28 oz. ...	31 (
Slaked Lime	12 oz. ...	9 (
Distilled Water	1 gal. ...	1 (
	S.G. 1·047.	S.G. 1

Incompatibles, and modus operandi—(see Liq. Potass.)

Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis.

Anhydrous Arseniate of Soda	4 grs.
Distilled Water	1 oz.

(½ gr. of arseniate of soda in 1 fluid drachm.)

Incompatibles—See Liq. Arsenicalis. **Dose—5 to 10 m.**

Antidotes.—See Acid. Arseniosum.

Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ.

	BRITISH.	LOND
Carbonate of Soda	12 oz. ...	12 (
Black Oxide of Manganese	4 oz. ...	3 (
Hydrochloric Acid	15 oz.	Ac. Sul. 2
Distilled Water	40 oz. ...	48 (
		Sod. Chlor. 4 (

Dose—10 to 20 minims.

Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.

Carbonate of Soda	30 grs.
Distilled Water	20 oz.
Carbonic Acid Gas	q.s.

Pass the gas through the solution, under a pressure of *seven atmospheres*.

Liquor Strychniæ.

Strychnia in crystals	4 grs.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	6 mins.
Rectified Spirit	2 drs.
Distilled Water	6 drs.

(Contains ¼ gr. of strychnia in 1 fluid drachm.)

Dose—5 to 10 minims. **Antidotes**—See Strychnia.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi.

Granulated Zinc	16 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	44 oz.
Solution of Chlorine	q.s.
Carbonate of Zinc	½ oz. or q.s.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

Product, 2 pints.

Antidotes—See Zinci Chloridum.

Lithia. (LO eq. 15 or **L**O eq. 23.)

The oxide of the alkaline metal lithium (L eq. 7) a silvery white, brilliant, ductile metal; Sp.gr. 0·59; obtained from petalite, lepidolite and tryphilline.

Lithiæ Carbonas. (LO, CO_2 eq. 37 or L_2CO_3 eq. 74.)

Carbonate of Lithia.

Dose—3 to 6 grs.

Lithiæ Citras. (2 LO, $C_{12}H_5O_{14}$ or $L_3C_6H_5O_7$) eq. 210.

Carbonate of Lithia	50 grs.
Citric Acid, in crystals	90 grs.
Warm Distilled Water	1 oz.

(A deliquescent salt, which should be kept in a stoppered bottle.)

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Lotio Hydrargyri Flava.

Perchloride of Mercury	18 grs.
Solution of Lime	10 oz.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra.

Subchloride of Mercury	30 grs.
Solution of Lime	10 oz.

Manganesii Oxidum Nigrum. (MnO_2 or Mn_2O_3 eq. 87.

Black oxide of manganese, used for producing chlo also, when purified as follows, is given in gid dynia, &c.

Digest black oxide of manganese in acid. hydrochl dil. for 24 hours, shaking frequently; then p off the acid, wash with water, preserving the fi and finer portions and rejecting the heavier coarser particles. Dose—10 to 30 grs.

Magnesia. (MgO eq. 20 or Mg_2O eq. 40.)

Heavy carbonate of magnesia calcined.

Incompatibles—Acids, acidulous and metallic salts.
Dose—10 grs. to 1 dr.

Magnesia Levis. Light Calcined Magnesia. (MgO eq. or Mg_2O eq. 4

Light carbonate of magnesia calcined.

Dose—10 grs. to 1 dr.

Magnesiæ Carbonas. $(MgO, CO_2)_3 + MgO + 5HO$ e 191 or $(MgCO_3)_3 MgO, 5H_2O$ eq 3

Carbonate of magnesia.

Incompatibles—Acids, acidulous and metallic salts, *of ammonia*, and lime water.
Dose—10 grs. to 1 dr.

nesiæ Carbonas Levis. ($MgO, CO_2)_3 + MgO + 5HO$ eq. 191, or ($MgCO_3)_3 MgO, 5H_2O$ eq. 382.)

Light carbonate of magnesia.

Dose—10 to 60 grs.

nesiæ Sulphas. ($MgO, SO_3 + 7HO$ eq. 123 or $MgSO_4 7H_2O$ eq. 246.)

Sulphate of magnesia; this salt should not be prescribed with soda tartarata, as, after a short time tartrate of magnesia would be precipitated.

Dose—60 grs. to ½ oz. (10 oz. dissolved in 15 oz of water measure 20 oz.)

Boracis.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Borax, in fine powder	64 grs.	... 60 grs.
Clarified Honey	1 oz.	... 1 oz.

The solution of the borax in 1 dr. of glycerine, added to 6 drs. of honey is an improvement (*Squire.*)

Depuratum.

Honey melted in a water bath, and strained, while hot, through flannel moistened with warm water.

ura Ammoniaci.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ammoniacum, in coarse powder...	¼ oz.	... 2 drs.
Distilled Water	8 oz.	... 8 oz.

Dose—½ to 1 oz. (14 grs. of gum in 1 oz.)

nesium. (Mg eq. 12 or **Mg** eq. 24.)

A silvery-white, ductile, malleable metal; Sp.gr. 1·770, volatilises at a red heat, and burns with an intense white light. It does not occur native, but is *prepared* artificially by electrolising the fused *chloride of* magnesium.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mistura Amygdalæ.		
Compound Powder of Almonds	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.	20 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (54 grs. of powder in 1 oz.)

Mistura Creasoti.	
Creasote	10 mins.
Glacial Acetic Acid	10 mins.
Spirit of Juniper	30 mins.
Syrup	1 oz.
Distilled Water	15 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (1 m. of creasote in 1 oz.)

	BRITISH.	LO
Mistura Cretæ.		
Prepared Chalk	1 oz.	
Gum Acacia	1 oz.	Mucil
Syrup	1 oz.	Sugar
Cinnamon Water	7½ oz.	

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (15 grs. of chalk, or 1 dr. of speci
with sugar, in 1 oz.)

	BRITISH.
Mistura Ferri Aromatica.	
Pale Cinchona Bark, in powder	1 oz.
Calumba Root, in coarse powder	½ oz.
Cloves, bruised	oz.
Fine Iron Wire	o
Compound Tinct. of Cardamoms	
Tincture of Orange Peel	
Peppermint Water	ad. 16

Macerate three days, in peppermint
add the tinctures.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

ra Ferri Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Iron	.....	
Carbonate of Potash.....	25 grs. ...	25 grs.
Myrrh, in powder	30 grs. ...	30 grs.
Sugar	60 grs. ...	60 grs.
Spirit of Nutmeg	60 grs. ...	60 grs.
Rose Water.....	4 drs. ...	60 grs.
	ad. 10 oz. ...	4 drs.
		ad. 10 oz.

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts, which dissolve carbonate of iron; vegetable astringents.

Dose—1 to 2 oz. (Contains 2½ grs. of ferri sulph. in 1 oz.)

ura Gentianæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gentian Root, sliced	½ oz. Inf. Gen. Co.	6 oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small	30 grs. Inf. Sen. Co.	3 oz.
Coriander Fruit, bruised	30 grs. Tr. Car. Co.	1 oz.
Proof Spirit.....	2 oz.	
Distilled Water	8 oz.	

Dose—½ to 1 oz. (Infusion, 1 in 80, mixture, 1 in 40, and tincture, 1 in 13½.)

Guaiaci.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Guaiacum Resin, in powder	½ oz.	
Water		
Acacia, in powder	½ oz. ...	3 drs.
Cinnamon Water	½ oz. ...	4 drs.
	20 oz. ...	2 drs.
	...	20 oz.

½ to 2 oz. (11 grs. of guaiacum resin in 1 oz.)

Scammonii.

Of Scammony	
....	4 grs.
to 2 oz. (for a child.)	2 oz.

Virgin scammony makes a emulsion (*Squire.*)

Mistura Sennæ Composita.

Sulphate of Magnesia	4 oz.
Extract of Liquorice	½ oz.
Tincture of Senna	2½ oz.
Compound Tinct. of Cardamoms	10 drs.
Infusion of Senna	ad. 20 oz.

Dose—1 to 1½ oz. (About 1 dr. of magn. sulph. in 5 drs.)

Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.

	BRITISH.		LONDO
Spirit of French Wine	4 oz.	...	4 o
Cinnamon Water	4 oz.	...	4 o
Yolks of Eggs	2	...	2
Refined Sugar	½ oz.	...	½ o

Dose—1 to 2 oz. Ol. Cin. 2 r

Morphiæ Acetas. (C_{34} H_{19} NO_6 C_4 H_3 O+HO or C_{17} H_{19} N C_2 H_4 O_2 eq. 345.)

The acetate of an alkaloid obtained from opium.

Antidotes—The stomach pump; emetics of sulphate of co or zinc; animal charcoal; external stimulants; c pelled exertion; ammonia, and artificial respiration.

Dose—⅛ to ¼ gr. (1 part soluble in 6 of water, or 100 of spi

Morphiæ Hydrochloras. (C_{34} H_{19} NO_6 H Cl.+6HO, or H_{19} NO_3 HCl. $3H_2$ O, eq. 375

The hydrochlorate of an alkaloid obtained from opiu

1 gr. of morphia hyd. eq. 8 grs. of opium; 7 grs powder, 4 grs. of extract, or 93 mins. of tincture

Dose—⅛ to ¼ gr. (1 part soluble in 20 of water or 90 of spi

Mucilago Amyli.

	BRITISH.	LONDO
Starch	120 grs.	10
Distilled Water	10 oz.	..

ucilago Acaciæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gum Acacia, in small pieces.....	4 oz.	Pulv. 4 oz.
Distilled Water	6 oz.	... 8 oz.

(Measures 8¾ oz.)

(3 drs. are required to emulsify 1 oz. of oil or resinous tinctures, and 8 drs. for 1 oz. of copaiba.)

Incompatibles—Rectified spirit; sesqui salts of iron; acetate of lead, and the protonitrate of mercury.

ucilago Tragacanthæ.

Tragacanth	60 grs.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

ymel.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Clarified Honey	40 oz.	... 60 oz.
Acetic Acid	5 oz.	... 7 oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.	... 8 oz.

Sp.gr. 1·320.

Dose—1 to 2 drs.

ymel Scillæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Vinegar of Squill.....	20 oz.	... 20 oz.
Clarified Honey	32 oz.	... 32 oz.

Evaporate to sp.gr. 1·32 in water bath.

Dose—½ to 1 dr.

osphorus. (P. eq. 32.)

A semi-transparent, white, wax-like solid, which emits white vapours when exposed to the air, is soft and flexible at common temperatures; melts at 110°, ignites at a little higher temperature; sp.gr. 1·77. Insoluble in water, but soluble in ether, naptha, olive oil, boiling turpentine, and bisulphide of carbon. This is a formidable poison and requires to be handled carefully.

Pilula Aloes Barbadensis. BRITISH.

Barbadoes Aloes, in powder.....	2 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.
Oil of Caraway.....	1 dr.
Confection of Roses	1 oz.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (50 per cent. stronger than
per cent. stronger than Pil. Aloes Socot.)

Pilula Aloes et Assafœtidæ. BRITISH.

Socotrine Aloes, in powder	1 oz.
Assafœtida	1 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.
Confection of Roses.....	1 oz.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri. BRITISH.

Sulphate of Iron	1½ oz.
Barbadoes Aloes, in powder..	2 oz.
Comp. Powder of Cinnamon.....	3 oz.
Confection of Roses	4 oz.

Dose—5 to 10 grs (1½ gr. of iron and 2 grs. of aloe

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ. BRITISH.

Socotrine Aloes	2 oz.
Myrrh	1 oz.
Saffron, dried	½ oz.
Confection of Roses	2½ oz.

Tre

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (2 grs. of aloes and 1 gr. of my

Pilula Aloes Socotrinæ. BRITISH.

Socotrine Aloes, in powder	2 oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.
Volatile Oil of Nutmeg	1 dr.
Confection of Roses.....	1 oz.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. **(5 grs. of aloes in 10 grs.)**

ıla Assafœtidæ Composita. (Pil. Galban. Co. P.L.)

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Assafœtida	2 oz.	½ oz.
Galbanum	2 oz.	1 oz.
Myrrh	2 oz.	1½ oz.
Treacle, by weight	1 oz.	q.s.
	S. Soap 2 dr.	
	Sagapenum 1½ oz.	

(3 grs. each aloes, galbanum, and myrrh, in 10½ grs.)

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Pilula Cambogiæ Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Gamboge	1 oz.	... 1 oz.
Barbadoes Aloes	1 oz.	Soc. 1½ oz.
Comp. Powder of Cinnamon	1 oz.	Ging. ½ oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	2 oz.	S. Soap 2 oz.
Syrup	q.s.	

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (2 grs. each aloes and gamboge in 10 grs.)

Pilula Colocynthidis Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Colocynth Pulp. in powder	1 oz.	Ex. Col. 4 drs.
Barbadoes Aloes, in powder	2 oz.	Ex. Al. 3 oz.
Scammony, in powder	2 oz.	... 1 oz.
Sulphate of Potash	½ oz.	Card 2 drs.
Oil of Cloves	2 drs.	S. Soap 6 drs.
Distilled Water	q.s.	about ½ oz.

1 gr. of colocynth and 2 grs each of aloes and scammony in 6 grs.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. Syrup or glycerine is the best excipient.

Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami.

Compound Colocynth Pill	2 oz.
Extract of Henbane	½ oz.

Dose *–5 to 10 grs.*

Pilula Conii Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Extract of Hemlock	2½ oz.	2 oz.
Ipecacuanha, in powder	½ oz.	1 oz.
Treacle	q.s.	q.s.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (2½ grs. of hemlock in 8 grs.)

Pilula Ferri Carbonatis.

Ferri Carb Sacchar	1 oz.
Confection of Roses	½ oz.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. (4 grs. of Fer. Carb. Sac. in 5 grs.)

Pilula Ferri Iodidi.

Fine Iron Wire	40 grs.
Iodine	80 grs.
Refined Sugar	70 grs.
Liquorice Powder	140 grs.
Distilled Water	50 mins.

Dose—3 to 8 grs. (About 1 gr. of iodide of iron in 3 grs.)

Pilula Hydrargyri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mercury	2 oz	2 oz.
Confection of Roses	3 oz.	3 oz.
Liquorice Powder	1 oz.	1 oz.

Dose—3 to 8 grs. (1 gr. of mercury in 3 grs.)

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Subchloride of Mercury	1 oz.	1 oz.
Sulphurated Antimony	1 oz.	1 oz.
Guaiacum Resin, in powder	2 oz.	2 oz.
Castor Oil	q.s. or	1 oz. treacle 2 oz.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (1 gr. of calomel in 5 grs.)

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scillâ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Comp. Powder of Ipecacuanha.....	3 oz.	3 oz.
Ammoniacum, in powder	1 oz.	1 oz.
Squill, in powder	1 oz.	1 oz.
Treacle	q.s.	q.s.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (5 grs. of Dover's powder in about 10 grs.)

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

Acetate of Lead, in fine powder	36 grs.
Powdered Opium.....	6 grs.
Confection of Roses	6 grs.

Dose—3 to 5 grs. (¼ gr. opium and 3 grs. lead in 4 grs.)

Pilula Quiniæ.

Sulphate of Quinia.....	60 grs.
Confection of Hips.....	20 grs.

Dose—2 to 10 grs. (3 grs. of quinine in 4 grs.)

Pilula Rhei Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb, in fine powder	3 oz.	3 oz.
Socotrine Aloes, in fine powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Myrrh, in fine powder	1⅔ oz.	1⅔ oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	1⅔ oz.	S. Soap 3 drs.
Oil of Peppermint	1½ dr.	Ol. Car. 1½ dr.
Treacle, by weight.....	4 oz.	q.s.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (2½ grs. of rhubarb and 2 grs. of aloes in 10 grs.)

Pilula Saponis Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in powder	½ oz.	½ oz.
Hard Soap, in powder	2 oz.	S. Soap 1½ oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.	P. Glyc. ½ oz.

Dose—3 to 5 grs. (Contains 1 gr. of opium in 5 grs.)

Pilula Scillæ Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Squill, in fine powder	1¼ oz.	1¼ oz.
Ginger, in fine powder	1 oz.	2½ oz.
Ammoniacum, in fine powder	1 oz.	2½ oz
Hard Soap, in powder	1 oz.	S. Soap 3 oz
Treacle, by weight	2 oz. or q.s.	1¼ oz.

Dose—5 to 10 grs. (1 gr. of squill in 5 grs.)

Plumbi Acetas. (PbO, $C_4H_3O_3$ + 3HO, eq. 189·5, or **Pb** $(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ $3H_2O$. eq. 379.)

Oxide of Lead, in fine powder	24 oz.	24 oz.
Acetic Acid	2 pts.	2 pts.
Distilled Water	1 pt.	2 pts.

Dose—1 to 4 grs. (1 part soluble in 2½ of water.)

Antidotes—Sulphate or phosphate of soda, Epsom salts succeeded by emetics and active purgatives, and afterwards opiates.

Plumbi Carbonas. (2(PbO, CO_2)+HO, PbO, eq. 387·5, or $(Pb\,CO_3)_2\,Pb\,H_2O_2$ eq. 775.)

A soft, heavy, white powder, insoluble in water, soluble in dilute nitric acid.

Plumbi Iodidum. (PbI, eq. 230·5, or PbI_2, eq. 461.)

Nitrate of Lead	4 oz.
Iodide of Potassium	4 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

An orange, yellow powder, soluble in 1250 parts of cold or 200 of boiling water, also in solution of the alkaline iodides and acetates.

Plumbi Nitras. (PbO, NO_5 eq. 165 5, or **Pb** $(NO_3)_2$, eq. 331.)

Semi opaque white crystals, soluble in 7½ parts of wat

Plumbi Oxidum. (PbO, eq. 111·5, or **PbO**, eq. 223.)

Heavy scales, of a pale brick red colour, soluble in dilu nitric or acetic acids.

Plumbum. (Pb eq. 103·5, or **Pb** eq. 207.)

Sp.gr. 11·3. Fuses at 617°, chiefly obtained from Ge-lena, a native sulphuret of lead.

Podophylli Resina.

Podophyllum, in coarse powder	16 oz.
Rectified Spirit	3 pts. or q.s.
Distilled Water	q.s.
Hydrochloric Acid	q.s.

Dose—¼ to 1 gr., combined with rhubarb or aloes, and henbane.

Potassa Caustica. (KO, HO or **KHO**, eq. 56.)

Solution of potash solidified by evaporation. Solubility, 2 in 1 of water.

Antidotes—Dilute acetic or any vegetable acids, oils, and demulcent drinks.

Potassa Sulphurata.

Sulphurated Potash. (KS_2 with sulphate of potash.)

Incompatibles—Strong acids, and most metallic solutions.

Dose—3 to 8 grs. As a bath, 4 oz. to 30 galls. of water.

Potassæ Acetas. (KO, $C_4H_3O_3$ or $KC_2H_3O_2$, eq. 98)

Acetate of potash.

Incompatibles—Strong acids; sulphates of soda and magnesia; most earthy and metallic salts.

Dose—*10 to 60 grs.* Solubility in water 100 in 35, in spirit *1 in 2.*

Potassæ Bicarbonas. (KO, HO, $2CO_2$ or $KHCO_3$, eq. 1

Bicarbonate of potash, sol. in 3 parts of water.

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts; acetate of am nia; alum; barii chlor.; calc. chlor.; ammonii chlorid and most other salts; lime water.

Dose—10 to 40 grs. (20 grs. neutralise 14 grs. citric or 15 of tartaric acid.)

Potassæ Bichromas. (KO, $2CrO_3$ or $K_2Cr_2O_7$.)

Bichromate of potash.

Potassæ Carbonas. (KO, CO_2 eq. 69, or K_2CO_3 eq. 1 with about 16 per cent. of wate

Carbonate of potash. Solubility in water, 100 in insoluble in spirit.

Dose—10 to 30 grs. (20 grs. neutralise 17 grs. of citric, o grs. of tartaric acid.)

Potassæ Chloras. (KO, ClO_5 or $KClO_3$ eq. 122·5.)

Chlorate of potash.

Dose—10 to 20 grs. Soluble in 12 parts of cold or 2 of boi water.

Potassæ Citras. (3KO, $C_{12}H_5O_{11}$ or $K_3C_6H_5O_7$ eq. 306.

Citrate of Potash. Solubility in water, 10 in 6; ins ble in proof spirit.

Dose—20 to 60 grs.

Potassæ Nitras. (KO, NO_5 or KNO_3 eq. 101.)

Commercial Nitrate of Potash purified by recrystall tion. Soluble in 4 parts of cold water.

Incompatibles—Oxides; earths; alkalies and their carbons *sulphurets*; acetates of lead and potash.
Dose—10 to 30 grs.

otassæ Permanganas. (KO, $Mn_2 O_7$ or $KMnO_4$ eq. 158.)

Permanganate of Potash. A powerful antiseptic; soluble in 16 parts of water.

Dose—1 to 2 grs. As a gargle or lotion 1 gr. to 4 oz.

otassæ Prussias Flavæ. ($K_2 FeC_6 N_3$ + 3HO eq. 211 or $K_4 FeC_6 N_6 3H_2 O$ eq. 422.)

Yellow Prussiate of Potash.

'otassæ Sulphas. (KO,SO_2 eq. 87; or $K_2 SO_4$ eq. 174.)

Sulphate of Potash. Soluble in 10 parts of cold water; insoluble in spirit.

Incompatibles—Acid tart.; bar. chlor.; calc. chlor.; plumb. acet. **Dose**—15 to 60 grs.

?otassæ Tartras. (2KO, $C_8 H_4 O_{10}$ or $K_2 C_4 H_4 O_6$ eq. 226.)

Tartrate of potash. Solubility in water, 10 in 8; insoluble in spirit.

Incompatibles—Most acids and acidulous salts; lime water; calc. chlor.; salts of lead and silver.

Dose—1 dr. to ½ oz.

Potassæ Tartras Acida. (KO, HO, $C_8 H_4 O_{10}$ or $KHC_4 H_4 O_6$ eq. 188.)

Acid tartrate of potash. Soluble in 200 parts of cold, 18 of boiling water; insoluble in spirit.

Dose—20 to 60 grs.

Potassii Bromidum. (KBr or **KBr** eq. 119.

Bromide of Potassium. Soluble in 2 parts of water.

Incompatibles—Acids; and most acidulous and metallic salts.

Dose—5 to 30 grs.

Potassii Iodidum. (KI or **KI** eq. 116.)

Iodide of Potassium. Solubility in water, 4 in 3; spirit 1 in 6.

Incompatibles—Acids; and most acidulous and metallic salts.

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Potassium. (K or **K** eq. 39.)

A silvery-white, soft metal, cutting like wax; sp.gr. 0·865; has considerable metallic lustre, but tarnishes quickly, possesses great affinity for oxygen; decomposes water with combustion.

Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sweet Almonds	8 oz.	8 oz.
Refined Sugar	4 oz.	4 oz.
Gum Acacia	1 oz.	1 oz.

(1 oz. of powder to 8 oz. of water form mist. amygdalæ.)

Pulvis Antimonialis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oxide of Antimony	1 oz. Sulph. Ant.	1 oz.
Phosphate of Lime	2 oz. Horn Shav.	2 oz.

Dose—3 to 10 grs. (A substitute for James' powder.)

Pulvis Catechu Compositus.

Pale Catechu, in fine powder	.....	4 oz.
Kino	do.	2 oz.
Rhatany Root	do.	2 oz.
Cinnamon Bark	do.	1 oz.
Nutmeg	do.	1 oz.

Dose—20 to 40 grs. (8 grs. of catechu and 4 grs. each of kino and rhatany in 20 grs.)

ulvis Cinnamomi Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon, in fine powder	1 oz. ...	1 oz.
Ginger do.	1 oz. ...	½ oz.
Cardamoms do.	1 oz. ...	½ oz.
	Pip. Long.	¼ oz.

Dose—3 to 10 grs.

ulvis Cretæ Aromaticus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon, in fine powder.....	4 oz. ...	4 oz.
Nutmeg do.	3 oz. ...	4 oz.
Saffron do.	3 oz. ...	4 oz.
Cloves do.	4½ oz. ...	2 oz.
Cardamoms do.	1 oz. ...	1 oz.
Refined Sugar do.	25 oz. ...	48 oz.
Prepared Chalk do.	11 oz. ...	16 oz.

Dose—10 to 60 grs. (1 of chalk in about 4½.)

ulvis Cretæ Aromaticus c Opio.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Aromatic Powder of Chalk	9¾ oz. ...	9¾ oz.
Opium, in powder	¼ oz. ...	¼ oz.

Dose—10 to 40 grs. (1 gr. of opium in 40 grs.)

ulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ipecacuanha Root, in powder	½ oz. ...	½ oz.
Opium, in powder	½ oz. ...	½ oz.
Sulphate of Potash.....	4 oz. ...	4 oz.

Dose—5 to 15 grs. (1 gr. of opium in 10 grs.)

ulvis Jalapæ Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Jalap, in powder	5 oz. ...	4½ oz.
Acid Tartrate of Potash	9 oz. ...	9 oz.
Ginger, in powder	1 oz. ...	3 drs.

Dose—20 to 60 grs. (10 grs. of jalap in 30 grs.)

Pulvis Kino Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Kino, in powder	3¾ oz.	3¾ oz.
Opium, in powder	¼ oz.	2 drs.
Cinnamon Bark, in powder	1 oz.	1 oz.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. (1 gr. of opium in 20 grs.)

Pulvis Opii Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in fine powder	1½ oz.	1½ oz.
Black Pepper do.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Ginger do.	5 oz.	4 oz.
Caraway Fruit do.	6 oz.	6 oz.
Tragacanth do.	½ oz.	¼ oz.

Long.

Dose—2 to 5 grs. (1 gr. of opium in 10 grs., 24 grs. to 1 dr. of syrup, form conf. opii P.B.)

Pulvis Rhei Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb, in powder	2 oz.	2 oz.
Light Magnesia	6 oz.	6 oz.
Ginger, in powder	1 oz.	1 oz.

Dose—20 grs. to 1 dr. (13 grs. of rhubarb in 60 grs.)

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Scammony, in powder	4 oz.	4 oz.
Jalap do.	3 oz.	4 oz.
Ginger do.	1 oz.	1 oz.

Ext.

Dose—10 to 20 grs. (4 grs. of scammony in 8 grs.)

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Tragacanth, in powder	1 oz.	1½ oz.
Gum Acacia do.	1 oz.	1½ oz.
Starch do.	1 oz.	1½ oz.
Refined Sugar do.	3 oz.	3 oz.

Dose—20 grs. to 1 dr.

Pyroxylin.

Cotton	1 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	5 oz.
Nitric Acid	5 oz.

Mix the acids, immerse the cotton and stir with a glass rod for three minutes, or until it is thoroughly wetted, then remove it and thoroughly wash out the acid, so that the washings cease to precipitate with chloride of barium. Drain on filtering paper and dry in a water bath at a heat not exceeding 200°. Inflames at 400°.

Quinise Sulphas. ($C_{40}H_{24}N_2O_4HOSO_3 + 7HO$ or $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4\,7H_2O$.)

The sulphate of an alkaloid obtained from yellow cinchona bark, and from the bark of *cinchona lancifolia*. Solubility in water 1 in 1000; in ac. sulph. dil. 60 grs. in 60 mins.: 12 grs. are equal to 1 oz. of good bark. Ac. sulph. arom. makes a good excipient for pills, or ¼ gr. of tartaric acid to each gr. of quinine.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; oxalic, tartaric, gallic acids, and their salts; tinct. galls, and many astringent vegetable infusions and tinctures.

Dose—1 to 10 grs.

Santoninum. Santonine. ($C_{30}H_{18}O_6$ or $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$.)

A crystalline neutral principle prepared from santonica. Solubility in spirit 1 in 50; sparingly in water.

Dose—2 to 6 grs. every other night; followed by a brisk cathartic every morning. Three doses are sufficient.

Scammonia Resina.

A spiritous extract obtained from scammony root.

Dose—3 to 8 grs. (16 oz. of root produces 1½ oz. of resin.)

Scammonium. Scammony.

A gum-resin, obtained by incision of the living scammony root. Nearly soluble in boiling proof spirit.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Soda Caustica. Caustic Soda.

Hydrate of Soda. (Na O,HO or **Na HO** eq. 40.)

Hard greyish-white fragments, very alkaline and corrosive; soluble in equal parts of water.

Antidotes—Dilute acetic acid, citric acid, lemon juice, oils, and demulcents.

Sodæ Tartarata. (Na O,KOC_8 H_4 A_{10} + 8 HO or **Na K, C_4 H_4 O_6 4 H_2 O.**)

Tartarated Soda. Soluble in 2 parts of water; insoluble in spirit.

Incompatibles—Most acids and acidulous salts, excepting potas. bitart.; plumb. acet. and salts of lime.

Dose—½ to ½ oz.

Sodæ Acetas. (Na O,C_4 H_3 O_3 + 6H O or **Na C_2 H_3 O_2 3H_2 O** eq. 182.)

Acetate of Soda; used in preparing fer. arsen., fer. phosphas, and syr. fer. phosph.

Sodæ Arsenias. (2 Na O,HO, As O_5 + 14 H O or **Na_2 HAs O_4 7 H_2 O.**)

Arsenious Acid	10 oz.
Nitrate of Soda	8½ oz.
Dried Carb. of Soda	5½ oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	35 oz.

Antidotes.—Moist peroxide of iron or calcined magnesia, *ammonia*, artificial respiration, cold affusion.

Dose—1-16th to 1-8th gr. Soluble in two parts of water.

Sodæ Bicarbonas. ($NaO,HO,2CO_2$ or $NaHCO_3$ eq. 84.)

Bicarbonate of Soda. Soluble in 10 parts of water.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous salts; lime water; ammon. hydrochlor; earthy and metallic salts.

Dose—10 to 60 grs. (20 grs. neutralise 16·7 grs. of citric, 17·8 grs. of tartaric acid, or 4 drs. of lemon juice.)

Sodæ Carbonas. ($NaOCO_2 + 10HO$ or $Na_2CO_3 10H_2O$)

Carbonate of Soda. Soluble in 2 parts of water, insoluble in spirit.

(20 grs. neutralise 9·7 grs. of citric, 10½ grs. of tartaric acid, or 2½ drms. of lemon juice.

Dose—5 to 30 grs.

Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata.

Carbonate of Soda dried by a strong heat.

Dose—8 to 10 grs. (1 gr. is equal to 2¾ grs. of crystals.,

odæ Citro-Tartras Effervescens.

Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	17 oz.
Tartaric Acid	...	...	8 oz.
Citric Acid	...	...	6 oz.

Mix thoroughly and heat in a dish to 200° or 220°, and when the particles aggregate, stir them briskly until they assume a granular form; then separate the granules of uniform size by passing through sieves.

N.B.—This is the basis of all the granular preparations, which are made by adding the right proportion of the medicinal ingredient before the application of heat.

Dose—*1 to 2* drs.

[redacted]

[a NO_3 eq. 85.)
ystallisation, obtained from

$'O_5 + 24HO$, or Na_2HPO_4
$_2O$ eq. 358.)
in 5 parts of water.
ess purgative.)

IO, or $Na_2SO_4\,10H_2O$, eq.

i 3 parts of water.
cooling aperient.)

O_3 or $NaC_5H_9O_2$ eq. 124)
in alcohol.
zinci. valer.)

, Cl, eq. 58·5.)
23 parts of water

Spiritus Ætheris.

Ether.....
Rectified Spirit ....
Sp gr. 0·809.
Dose—½ to 1½ drs.

Spiritus Ætheris

A spirituous
or C
Nitric Acid
Rectified S
Copper W
Sulphur
To 1 pi
oz.
co
fit
a
,

ıtus Ætheris.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ether	10 oz.	10 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 oz.	20 oz.
Sp gr. 0·809.	Ol. Æther	3½ drs.

Dose—½ to 1½ drs.

ıpiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.

A spirituous solution of Nitrous Ether, $C_4 H_5 O NO_3$ or $C_2 H_5 NO_2$ eq. 75.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Nitric Acid	3 oz.	3½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.	40 oz.
Copper Wire, No. 25	2 oz.	
Sulphuric Acid	2 oz.	

To 1 pint of spirit add gradually the sulphuric and 2½ oz. of the nitric acids. Put the mixture with the copper into a retort, to which a thermometer is fitted. Distil at a temperature commencing at 170° and rising to 175°, but not exceeding 180°, until 12 oz. have passed over, and collect it in a bottle; kept cool, if necessary, with ice-cold water. Now withdraw the heat, and when cold add to the contents of the retort the remainder of the nitric acid, and resume the distillation until the product is increased to 15 oz. Mix this with 2 pints of rectified spirit, or as much as is necessary to make it of the sp.gr. 0·845.

Incompatibles—Pot. iod., fer. sulph., tinct. guaiaci, alkaline and earthy carbonates.

Dose—½ to 2 drs.

ıpiritus Ammoniæ Aromaticus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Carbonate of Ammonia	8 oz.	Am. Mur. 6 oz.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	4 oz.	Potas C. 10 oz.
Oil of Nutmeg	4 dr.	Cinn. 2½ drs.
Oil of Lemon	6 dr.	C. Lim. 5 oz.
Rectified Spirit	6 pts.	4 pts.
Distilled Water	3 pts.	4 pts.
Distil 7 pts.	S.G. 0·870.	Cloves 2½ drs

Dose— ½ *to* 1 dr.

Spiritus Ammoniæ Fœtidus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Assafœtida	1¼ oz.	1½ oz.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	2 oz.	Am. Mur. 3 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad 20 oz.	18 oz.
		Pot. Carb. 4½ oz

Macerate 24 hours, distil, and add the ammonia to the product.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (4 grs. of assafœtida in 1 dr.)

Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Horseradish, scraped	20 oz.	20 oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small and bruised	20 oz.	20 oz.
Nutmeg, bruised	½ oz.	5 drs.
Proof Spirit	1 gal.	1 gal.
Water	2 pts.	2 pts.

Distil 1 gallon.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (8 grs. of horseradish in 1 dr.)

Spiritus Cajuputi.

Oil of Cajuput	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Camphoræ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Camphor	1 oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	9 oz.	8 oz.

Dose—10 m. to 30 m.

Spiritus Chloroformi.

Chloroform	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	19 oz.

Dose—20 m. to 60 m. S.G. 0·871.

(Formerly called Chloric Ether, which was double the *strength,* or more.)

Spiritus Juniperi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Juniper	1 oz.	... 7 m.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.	Prf. Sp. 12 oz.
(9½ m. of Ol. Junip. in 1 oz.)		Ol. Car. 1 m.
		Ol. Fœn. 1 m

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth of the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Lavandulæ.

Oil of Lavender	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.

(9½ m. of Ol. Lavand. in 1 oz.)

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Peppermint	1 oz.	... 11½ m.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.	Prf. 10 oz.

(9½ m. of Ol. Menth. Pip. in 1 oz.)

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Myristicæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Vol. Oil of Nutmeg	1 oz.	Nutm. 75 gr.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.	... 10 oz.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Rosmarini.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Rosemary	1 oz.	... 7½ m.
Rectified Spirit	49 oz.	... 10 oz.

(One-fifth the strength of 1864.)

Spiritus Tenuior.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Rectified Spirit	5 pts.	5 pts.
Distilled Water	3 pts.	3 pts.

Proof spirit, S.G. 0·920; rect. spirit, S.G. 0·838. When 10 measures of rectified spirit are mixed with 6 water, the mixture condenses into 15½ measures.

Strychnia. ($C_{42}H_{22}N_2O_4$ or $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$ eq. 334.)

An alkaloid obtained from Nux Vomica; it should be triturated with sugar of milk before making it into pills. Soluble in 5760 parts of water, insoluble in ether or spirit.

Dose—1-30th to 1-12th gr.

Antidotes—Tobacco enemata, chloroform, Indian hemp, ammonia volatile, animal charcoal.

Succus Conii.

Hemlock Juice.....	3 pts.
Rectified Spirit.....	1 pt.

Filter after standing 7 days.

Dose—½ dr. to 1 dr. (12 min. equal to 1 gr. of extract.)

Succus Scoparii.

Broom Juice.....	3 pts.
Rectified Spirit	1 pt.

Filter after standing 7 days.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 drs. (1 dr. is equal to 4 drs. of broom tops.)

Succus Taraxaci.

Dandelion Juice	3 pts.
Rectified Spirit	1 pt.

Filter after standing 7 days.

Dose—1 dr. to 2 drs. (2 drs. are equal to ½ dr. of extract, 6 *drs. of fresh root.*)

Iphuris Iodidum. (S_2I or SI eq. 159.)

Iodine	4 oz.
Sublimed Sulphur	1 oz.

Rub together in a dry mortar, transfer to a flask, and liquify by a gentle heat; allow it to cool and solidify.

Soluble in 60 parts of glycerine. Insoluble in water.

Ulphur Sublimatum. (S eq. 16, or S eq. 32.)

Sulphur obtained from the crude ore by sublimation; chiefly from Sicily and Naples.

Dose—20 grs. to 1 dr. Soluble in oil and turpentine, with heat; insoluble in water.

Ulphur Præcipitatum.	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sublimed Sulphur	5 oz.	6 oz
Slaked Lime	3 oz.	Caust. L. 12 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	q.s. or 8 oz.	q.s.
Distilled Water	q s.	¼ gal.

Dose—20 grs. to 1 dr.

Ppositoria Acidi Tannici.

Tannic Acid	36 grs.
Benzoated Lard	44 grs.
White Wax	10 grs.
Oil of Theobroma	90 grs

(8 grs. of tannic acid in each.) Divide into 15 gr. Suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.

Ositoria Hydrargyri.

Ointment of Mercury	60 grs.
Benzoated Lard	20 grs.
White Wax	20 grs.
Oil of Theobroma	80 grs.

(grs. of ung. hydrarg. in each.) Divide into 15 grs. suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.

Suppositoria Morphiæ.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	6 grs.
Benzoated Lard	64 grs.
White Wax	20 grs.
Oil of Theobroma	90 grs.

(½ gr. of morphia in each.) Divide into 15 grs. suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.

Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.

Acetate of Lead	36 grs.
Opium, in powder	12 grs.
Benzoated Lard	42 grs.
White Wax	10 grs.
Oil of Theobroma	80 grs.

(3 grs. of lead and 1 gr. of opium in each.) Divide 15 grs. suppositories, or into 12 equal parts.

Syrupus.

	BRITISH.	LON
Refined Sugar	6 lbs.	... 5 l
Distilled Water	3 lbs.	... 3 l

Product 9 lbs. weight, or 7 lbs. measure, s.g. 1·33(

Syrupus Aurantii.

	BRITISH.	LOI
Tincture of Orange Peel	1 oz.	Cort. 2
Syrup	7 oz.	Sacch. 4
		Spirit 2
		Water 2

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.

Orange Flower Water	8 oz.
Distilled Water	16 oz.
Refined Sugar	48 oz.

Product 4½ lbs. weight, or 3 lb. 6 oz. measure.
***Dose*—1 dr.**

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fine Iron Wire	1 oz.	¾ oz.
Iodine	2 oz.	2 oz.
Refined Sugar	28 oz.	20 oz.
Distilled Water	13 oz.	24 oz.

Make a syrup with the sugar and 10 oz. of water, and keep it hot; put the iron wire, the iodine, and 3 oz. of water, into a strong bottle, covered with a cloth, and shake until the froth becomes white; filter immediately into the hot syrup. Product, 43 oz. weight, or 31½ oz. measure; s.g. 1·385. Will keep well, if made double the strength, less half the sugar, equal parts of simple syrup being added when required for use, and kept exposed to sun light.

(1 fl. dr. contains 4·3 gr. of iodide of iron.)

Incompatibles—Soda; potash; ammonia and their carbonates; lime water; and all substances with which sulphate of iron is incompatible. **Dose**—½ to 1 dr.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.

Granulated Sulphate of Iron	224 grs.
Phosphate of Soda	200 grs.
Acetate of Soda	74 grs.
Dilute Phosphoric Acid	5½ oz.
Refined Sugar	8 oz.
Distilled Water	8 oz.

Product, 12 oz. measure.

(1 fl. dr. contains 1 gr. of Phosphate of Iron.)

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Hemidesmi.

Hemidesmus Root, bruised	4 oz.
Refined Sugar	28 oz.
Distilled Water	20 oz.

Product, 2 lb. 10 oz. weight; or 2 lbs. measure.

Dose—1 dr. s.g. 1·335.

Syrupus Limonis.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Fresh Lemon Peel	2 oz.		
Lemon Juice, strained	20 oz.	...	20 oz.
Refined Sugar	36 oz.	...	30 oz.
		S.V.R.	2½ oz.

Product, 8¼ lb. weight, or 2 lb. 9 oz. measure; S.G. 1·340.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Mori.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Mulberry Juice	20 oz.	...	20 oz.
Refined Sugar	32 oz.	...	30 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2½ oz.	...	2½ oz.

Product, 54 oz. weight, or 40½ oz. measure; S.G. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Papaveris.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Poppy Capsules, bruised and freed from Seeds	36 oz.	...	36 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	2½ gal.	...	5 gal.
Rectified Spirit	16 oz.	...	5 oz.
Refined Sugar	64 oz.	...	60 oz.

Product, 104 oz. weight, or 78¾ oz. measure; S.G. 1·320.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Rhamni.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Buckthorn Juice	4 pt.	...	4 pt.
Ginger, sliced	¾ oz.	...	¾ oz
Pimento, bruised	¾ oz.	...	¾ c
Refined Sugar	5 lb.	...	4
Rectified Spirit	6 oz.	...	

Dose—1 dr. S.G. 1·320.

.upus Rhei.

Rhubarb Root, in coarse powder.....	2 oz.
Coriander Fruit do.	2 oz.
Refined Sugar	24 oz.
Rectified Spirit	8 oz.
Distilled Water	24 oz.

Product, 37 oz. weight, or 28 oz. measure.

Dose—1 to 4 drs.

Syrupus Rhœados.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Red Poppy Petals.....	13 oz.	... 12 oz.
Refined Sugar.....	36 oz.	... 36 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s. or 20 oz.	... 20 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2½ oz.	... 2½ oz.

Product, 58 oz. weight, or 43½ oz. measure; S.G. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Rosæ Gallicæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Dried Red Rose Petals.....	2 oz.	... 3½ oz.
Refined Sugar.....	30 oz.	... 36 oz.
Boiling Distilled Water	20 oz.	... 20 oz.
		Spirit 2¾ oz

Product, 46 oz. weight, or 35 oz. measure; S.G. 1·335.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Scillæ.

Vinegar of Squill.....	20 oz.
Refined Sugar	40 oz.

Product, 60 oz. weight, or 46⅔ oz. measure.

Dose—½ *to* 1 **dr.**

Syrupus Sennæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Senna, broken small	16 oz.	7 oz.
Oil of Coriander	3 m.	Fennel 2½ oz.
Refined Sugar	24 oz.	Treacle 4½ lb.
Distilled Water	q.s. or 5 pt.	2 pt.
Rectified Spirit	2 oz.	Manna 6 oz.

Product, 42 oz. weight, or 32 oz. measure; s.g. 1·310.

Dose—1 to 4 drs.

Syrupus Tolutanus.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Balsam of Tolu	1½ oz.	1½ oz.
Refined Sugar	32 oz.	32 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s. or 20 oz.	20 oz.

Product, 48 oz. weight, or 36 oz. measure. s.g. 1·330.

Dose—1 dr.

Syrupus Zingiberis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Strong Tincture of Ginger	6 dr.	Ging. 1½ oz.
Syrup	19 oz.	Sugar 15 oz. Water 10 oz.

Dose—1 dr. (1 part of tinct. in 26 parts.)

Tinctura Aconiti.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Aconite Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	7½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—5 to 15 m. (1 gr. of aconite in 9 m.) ¼ the strength of Dublin, and 1-3rd the strength of London; 1-6th the *strength* of Fleming's tincture.

Antidotes—Emetics; internal and external stimulants.

Tinctura Aloes.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Socotrine Aloes, in coarse powder	½ oz.	½ oz.
Extract of Liquorice	1½ oz.	1½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	12½ oz.	5 oz.
Distilled Water	7½ oz.	15 oz.

Macerate 7 days, and then filter.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (11 grs. aloes in 1 oz.

Tinctura Arnicæ.

Arnica Root, in coarse powder	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (2½ grs. of arnica in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Assafœtida.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Assafœtida, in small fragments	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then filter.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (7 grs. of assafœtida in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Aurantii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised	2 oz.	1¾ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then strain, press, and filter.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (Fresh peel makes a finer flavoured tincture *than the dried.*)

Tinctura Belladonnæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Belladonna Leaves, in coarse powder	1 oz.	2 oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—5 to 20 m. (1 gr. of belladonna in 22 m.—half the strength of London and Dublin.)

Antidotes—An emetic of 10 grs. of sulphate of copper, afterwards opiates.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Benzoin, in coarse powder	2 oz.	1½ oz.
Prepared Storax	1½ oz.	1½ oz.
Balsam of Tolu	½ oz.	5 drs.
Socotrine Aloes	160 grs.	150 grs.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then filter.

Dose—½ to 1 dr., triturated with mucilage. As a lotion, 1 dr. to 5 oz. of rose water, adding the water to the tincture.

Tinctura Buchu.

Buchu Leaves, bruised	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (7 grs. of buchu in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Calumbæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Calumba Root, cut small	2½ oz.	1½ oz
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 o

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ *to 2 drs.* (7 grs. of Calumba in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in coarse powder	40 grs.	36 grs.
Benzoic Acid	40 grs.	36 grs.
Camphor	30 grs.	25 grs.
Oil of Anise	30 m.	30 m.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then filter.

Dose—15 m. to 1 dr. (¼ gr. of opium in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.

Extract of Indian Hemp	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.

Dose—5 to 20 m. (1 gr. of extract in 22 m.)

Antidotes—Give hot brandy and water, allow the patient to sleep, and apply a blister to the nape of the neck, if necessary, to control its violent action.

Tinctura Cantharidis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cantharides, in coarse powder	½ oz.	2 drs.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—5 to 20 m. (1 gr. of cantharides in 88 m.)

Antidotes—Emetics, demulcent drinks, opiates by the mouth and rectum.

Tinctura Capsici.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Capsicum Fruit, bruised	¾ oz.	5 drs.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—*10 to 20* m. As a gargle ½ dr. to 8 oz. (1 gr. of capsicum *in 30 m.)*

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Cardamom Seeds, freed from the Pericarps, and bruised	½ oz.	75 grs.
Caraway Fruit, bruised	½ oz.	75 grs.
Raisins, freed from their seeds	2 oz.	2½ oz.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	½ oz.	150 grs.
Cochineal, in powder	60 grs.	75 grs.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (1 gr. cardamom seeds in 88 m.)

Tinctura Cascarillæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Cascarilla Bark, bruised	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of cascarilla in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Castorei.

	BRITISH.	LONI
Castor, in coarse powder	1 oz.	1
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (1 gr. of castor in 22 m.)

Tinctura Catechu.

	BRITISH.	LC
Pale Catechu, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	1
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	1 oz.	
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	2

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. catechu in 1 dr.)

Inctura Chiratæ.

Chiretta, cut small, bruised ..... 2½ oz.
Proof Spirit .....ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of chiretta in 1 dr.)

Inctura Chloroformi Composita.

Chloroform ..... 2 oz.
Rectified Spirit ..... 8 oz.
Comp. Tinct. of Cardamoms ..... 10 oz.

Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1 min. of chloroform in 10 mins.)

Inctura Cinchonæ Composita.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Pale Cinchona Bark, in moderately fine powder	2 oz.	...	2 oz.
Bitter Orange Peel, bruised.....	1 oz.	...	1½ oz.
Serpentary Root, bruised.....	½ oz.	...	3 dr.
Saffron	60 gr.	...	60 gr.
Cochineal, in powder.....	30 gr.	...	30 gr.
Proof Spirit .....ad	20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (5½ grs. of bark in 1 dr.)

Inctura Cinchonæ Flavæ.

	BRITISH.		LONDON.
Yellow Cinchona Bark, in moderately fine powder	4 oz.	...	4 oz.
Proof Spirit.....ad	20 oz.	...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (11 grs. of bark in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Cinnamomi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cinnamon, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	1⅔ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of cinnamon in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Cocci.

Cochineal, in powder	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

(7 grs. of cochineal in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Colchici Seminum.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Colchicum Seeds, bruised	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 mins. (1 gr. of colchicum seeds in 9 m.)

Tinctura Conii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Hemlock Fruit, bruised	2½ oz.	Leaves 2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—20 to 60 mins. (1 gr. of hemlock fruit in 9 mins.)

Tinctura Croci.

Saffron	1 oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

(1 gr. of saffron in 22 mins.)

Tinctura Cubebæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cubebs, in powder	2½ oz.	6 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of Cubebs in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Digitalis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Digitalis Leaves, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2 oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 mins. (1 gr. of digitalis in 9 mins.)

Tinctura Ergotæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ergot, in coarse powder	5 oz.	7½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	Ether 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 m. to 1 dr. (1 gr. of Ergot in 4½ mins.

Tinctura Ferri Acetatis.

Solution of Persulphate of Iron	2½ oz.
Acetate of Potash	2 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.

Dissolve the acetate of potash, and add the sol. of iron to 8 oz. of spirit; mix in a quart bottle, and shake frequently, for an hour, then throw the whole on a filter, and when the liquid has passed through, add spirit to 1 pint.

Dose—5 to 30 m.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Strong Sol. of Perchloride of Iron	5 oz.	Fer. Ses. 1½ oz.
Rectified Spirit	15 oz.	15 oz.
	S.G. 0·992.	Ac. Hyd. 5 oz.

Incompatibles—The alkalies; earths; gum; and vegetable *astringents.* **Dose**—10 to 30 m. (1 part of liq. ferri in 4.)

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of galls in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita. BRI

Gentian Root, bruised 1½
Bitter Orange Peel, cut small ..... ¾
Cardamom Seeds, freed from the Pericarps, and bruised ..... ¼
Proof Spirit..... .....ad. 20

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (4 grs. of gentian root i

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata. BRI

Guaiacum Resin, in fine powder... 4
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia... ad. 20

Macerate 7 days.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous, earthy,

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (11 grs. of guaiacum resi

Tinctura Hyoscyami. BRI

Hyoscyamus Leaves, in coarse powder..... 2½
Proof Spirit.....ad 20

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate

Dose—½ *to* 1 dr. (7 grs. of hyoscyamus l

Tinctura Iodi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Iodine	½ oz.	½ oz.
Iodide of Potassium	½ oz.	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	20 oz.	20 oz.

Dose—5 to 20 mins. (20 mins. contain ⅓ gr of iodine and ⅓ gr. of Potas. Iod.)

Tinctura Jalapæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Jalap, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of jalap in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Kino.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Kino, in coarse powder	2 oz.	1¾ oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days and filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (5½ grs. of Kino in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Krameriæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhatany, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of rhatany in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oil of Lavender	1½ dr.	1½ dr.
Oil of Rosemary	10 m.	10 m.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	150 grs.	150 grs.
Nutmeg, bruised	150 grs.	150 grs.
Red Sandalwood	300 grs.	300 grs.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 40 oz.	40 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then add the oils to the strained tincture.

Dose—½ to 2 drs.

Tinctura Limonis. BRITISH. L

Fresh Lemon Peel, sliced thin..... 2½ oz. ...
Proof Spirit..... ad. 20 oz. ... 2

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of lemon peel in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Lobeliæ. BRITISH. L

Lobelia, in coarse powder..... 2½ oz. ...
Proof Spirit .....ad. 20 oz. ... 2

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 m. (7 grs. of lobelia in 1 dr.)

Antidotes—Internal and external stimulants.

Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea. BRITISH. L

Lobelia, in coarse powder..... 2½ oz. ...
Spirit of Ether ..... ad. 20 oz. ... 2

Macerate 7 days, then strain, press, and filte

Dose—10 to 30 m. (7 grs. of lobelia in 1 dr.)

Antidotes—Internal and external stimulants.

Tinctura Lupuli. BRITISH. L

Hops..... 2½ oz. ...
Proof Spirit .....ad. 20 oz. ... 2

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Incompatibles—The salts and preparations of iron.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of hops in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Myrrhæ. BRITISH. L

Myrrh, in coarse powder ..... 2½ oz. ...
Rectified Spirit..... ad. 20 oz. ... 2

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (7 grs. of myrrh in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Nucis Vomicæ.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Nux Vomica	2 oz.	2 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	8 oz.

Soften by steam, dry and powder. Macerate 48 hours, then percolate. (Two-fifths the strength of P. D.)

Dose—10 to 20 m. (1 gr. of nux vomica in 11 m.)

Antidotes—Tobacco enemata, chloroform, sal volatile, animal charcoal.

Tinctura Opii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Opium, in coarse powder, 1½ oz. or 656 grs.	Pulv. 720 grs	
Proof Spirit	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Incompatibles—The alkalies, their carbonates, and most metallic salts. **Dose**—5 to 40 m. (1 gr. of opium in 14 2-3rd m.

Antidotes—The stomach pump, emetics, stimulants, compelled exertion, artificial respiration.

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.

	BRITISH.	EDIN.
Opium, in coarse powder	100 grs.	120 grs.
Saffron, cut small	180 grs.	180 grs.
Benzoic Acid	180 grs.	180 grs.
Oil of Anise	1 dr.	½ dr.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	4 oz.	5 oz.
Rectified Spirit	16 oz.	15 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then strain, press, filter, and add spirit to 1 pint.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (1 gr. of powdered opium in 96 m.)

Tinctura Pyrethri.

Pellitory Root, in coarse powder	4 oz.
Rectified Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, and percolate.

(11 grs. of pellitory root 1 dr.)

Tinctura Quassiæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Quassia	¾ oz.	5 drs.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (2 grs. of quassia in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Quiniæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sulphate of Quinia	160 grs.	160 grs.
Tincture of Orange Peel	20 oz.	20 oz.

Dissolve with a gentle heat, and after 3 days filter.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (1 gr. of quinine in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Rhei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb, in coarse powder	2 oz.	1½ oz.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised	½ oz.	R. Gly. 3 drs.
Coriander, bruised	½ oz.	R. Zing 1½ drs.
Saffron	½ oz.	1½ drs.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—Purgative, 4 drs. to 1 oz. Stomachic, 1 to 2 drs. (22 grs. of rhubarb in ½ oz.)

Tinctura Sabinæ.

Savin Tops, dried and coarsely powdered	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—20 mins. to 1 dr. (1 gr. of savin in 9 mins.)

Antidotes—Emetics; afterwards opiates and demulcents.

Tinctura Scillæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Squill, bruised	2½ oz.	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 mins. (1 gr. of squill in 9 mins.)

Tinctura Senegæ.

Senega, in coarse powder	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of senega in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Sennæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Senna, broken small	2½ oz.	1¾ oz.
Raisins, freed from seeds	2 oz.	2½ oz.
Caraway Fruit, bruised	½ oz.	2¼ dr.
Coriander Fruit, bruised	½ oz	Card. ¼ dr.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 to 4 drs. (11 grs. of senna, in ½ oz.)

Tincture Serpentariæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Serpentary Root, in coarse powder	2½ oz.	1¾ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. (7 grs. of serpentary root in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Stramonii.

Stramonium Seeds, bruised	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit	ad 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 mins. (1 gr. of stramonium seeds in 9 mins.)

Antidotes—*An emetic of* 10 grs. of sulphate of copper, *afterwards opiates.*

Tinctura Sumbul.

Sumbul Root, in coarse powder ..... 2½ oz.
Proof Spirit..... ad. 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—10 to 30 m. (1 gr. of sumbul root in 9 m.)

Tinctura Tolutana.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Balsam of Tolu	2½ oz. ...	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit..... ad.	20 oz. ...	20 oz.

Dissolve and filter.

Dose—20 to 40 m. (1 gr. of balsam of tolu in 9 m.)

Tinctura Valerianæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Valerian Root, in coarse powder...	2½ oz. ...	2½ oz.
Proof Spirit..... ..... ad.	20 oz. ...	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (7 grs. of valerian root in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Valerian Root, in coarse powder...	2½ oz. ...	2½ oz.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia... ad.	20 oz. ...	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Incompatibles—Acids; acidulous, earthy, and metallic salts.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. (7 grs. of valerian root in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Veratri Viridis.

Green Hellebore Root, in coarse powder... 4 oz.
Rectified Spirit..... ad. 20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—5 to 20 m. (1 gr. of hellebore root in 5½ m.)

Tinctura Zingiberis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ginger Root, in coarse powder.....	2½ oz.	10 drs.
Rectified Spirit.....ad.	20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 48 hours, then percolate.

Dose—15 m. to 1 dr. (7 grs. of ginger in 1 dr.)

Tinctura Zingiberis Fortior.

Ginger, in fine powder	10 oz.
Rectified Spirit.....ad.	20 oz.

Pack the ginger tightly in a percolator, and pour carefully over it half a pint of spirit. In two hours add more, until 1 pint has passed through.

Dose—5 to 20 m. (28 grs. of ginger in 1 dr.)

1 lb. of Jamaica or ¾ lb. of African ginger yields 1 oz. of gingerine. (*Parrish.*)

Trochisci Acidi Tannici

Tannic Acid.....	360 grs.
Tincture of Tolu	½ oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder.....	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water	1 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each lozenge contains ½ gr. of tannic acid.

Trochisci Bismuthi.

Subnitrate of Bismuth	1440 grs.
Carbonate of Magnesia	4 oz.
Precipitated Carbonate of Lime	6 oz.
Refined Sugar	29 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder.....	1 oz.
Rose Water	q.s.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

***Dose**—1 to 6.* (Each lozenge contains 2 grs. of subnitrate of *bismuth.*

Distilled Water .....
Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each lozenge contains 1 gr. of reduced i

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ.

Ipecacuanha, in powder	180 grs
Refined Sugar.....	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water..... q.s. or	1 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 3. (Each lozenge contains ¼ gr. of ipecacua

Trochisci Morphiæ.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	20 grs
Tincture of Tolu.....	½ oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder.....	2½ oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water	½ or

Divide into 720 lozenges.

***Dose*—1 to 6.** (Each lozenge contains 1-36th gr. of

rochisci Morphiæ et Ipecacuanhæ.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	20 grs.
Ipecacuanha, in fine powder	60 grs.
Tincture of Tolu	½ oz.
Refined Sugar	24 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz. or q.s
Distilled Water	½ oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each lozenge contains 1-36th gr. of morphia and 1-12th gr. of ipecacuanha.)

rochisci Opii.

Extract of Opium	72 grs.
Tincture of Tolu	½ oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	16 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	2 oz.
Extract of Liquorice	6 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each lozenge contains 1-10th gr. of extract opium.)

rochisci Potassæ Chloratis.

Chlorate of Potash, in powder	3600 grs.
Refined Sugar	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water q.s. or	1 oz.

Divide into 720 lozenges.

***Dose*—1 to 6. (Each contains 5 grs. of chlorate of potash.**

Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis.

Bicarbonate of Soda	3600 grs.
Refined Sugar in Powder	25 oz.
Gum Acacia, in Powder	1 oz.
Mucilage of Gum Acacia	2 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s. or 1 oz.

Divide into 720 Lozenges.

Dose—1 to 6. (Each contains 5 grs. of Bicarb. Soda.)

Unguentum Aconitiæ.

Aconitia	8 grs.
Rectified Spirit	30 m.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Antimonii Tartarati.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Tartarated Antimony, in fine powder	½ oz.	½ oz.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

(Nearly twice the strength of Ung. Ant. Tart. Dublin.)

Unguentum Atropiæ.

Atropia	8 grs.
Rectified Spirit	30 m.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

½ dr. containing ½ gr. of Atropia is sufficient for one applica

Unguentum Belladonnæ.

	BRITISH.	L
Extract of Belladonna	80 grs.	
Prepared Lard	1 oz.	

...act with a few drops of water be

Unguentum Cadmii Iodidi.

Iodide of Cadmium in fine powder.....	62 grs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.

This ointment may be used in place of ung. plumb. iod., when it is an object not to stain the skin.

Unguentum Cantharidis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Cantharides	1 oz.	... 1 oz.
Yellow Wax	1 oz.	Water 4 oz.
Olive Oil.....	6 oz.	Cer. Res 4 oz.

Infuse the cantharides in the oil, in a covered vessel for twelve hours, then place the vessel in boiling water for fifteen minutes, strain through muslin with strong pressure, add the product to the wax previously melted, and stir constantly while it cools.

Unguentum Cetacei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Spermaceti.....	5 oz.	... 5 oz.
White Wax	2 oz.	... 14 dr.
Almond Oil	20 oz.	Olive 20 oz.

Unguentum Creasoti.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Creasote.....	1 dr.	... ½ dr.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

Unguentum Elemi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Elemi	½ oz.	... 6 drs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Tereb. ½ dr. Suet, 5 oz. O. Oil. 1 dr.

Unguentum Gallæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Galls, in fine powder	80 grs.	... 80 grs.
Benzoated Lard	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

Unguentum Gallæ c Opio.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Ointment of Galls	1 oz.	1 oz.
Opium, in powder	32 grs.	15 grs.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mercury	16 oz.	16 oz.
Prepared Lard	16 oz.	15½ oz.
Prepared Suet	1 oz.	1 oz.

Rub them together until metallic globules cease to be visible, when a portion is rubbed on paper.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ammoniated Mercury	62 grs.	40 grs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.

Ointment of Mercury	6 oz.
Yellow Wax	3 oz.
Olive Oil	3 oz.
Camphor	1½ oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

	BRITISH.	DUBLIN.
Red Iodide of Mercury, in fine powder	16 grs.	60 grs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.	1 oz.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Red Oxide of Mercury, in very fine powder	62 grs.	60 grs.
Oil of Almonds	¾ oz.	Lard 6 drs.
Yellow Wax	¼ oz.	White 2 d.

Melt the wax in 3 parts of the oil, rub down *with the* remainder, and mix, stirring till

nguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Mercury, by weight	4 oz.	4 oz.
Nitric Acid, s.g. 1·42	12 oz.	8 oz.
Prepared Lard	15 oz.	24 oz.
Olive Oil	32 oz.	16 oz.

Dissolve the mercury in the acid by means of a gentle heat; heat the lard and oil in a porcelain vessel, capable of holding 6 times the quantity, to 180°, by means of a water bath; add the solution of mercury, also hot, and mix them thoroughly. If the mixture does not froth up, increase the heat till this occurs.

nguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi.

Subchloride of Mercury	80 grs.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

nguentum Iodi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Iodine	32 grs.	30 grs.
Iodide of Potassium	32 grs.	60 grs.
Proof Spirit	60 m.	60 m.
Prepared Lard	2 oz.	2 oz.

nguentum Picis Liquidæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Tar	5 oz.	5 oz.
Yellow Wax	2 oz.	Suet 5 oz.

nguentum Plumbi Acetatis.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Acetate of Lead	12 grs.	15 grs.
Benzoated Lard	1 oz.	W.Wax 2 drs.
		Oil of Almonds 1 oz.

nguentum Plumbi Carbonatis.

Carbonate of Lead, in fine powder	62 grs.
Simple Ointment	½ oz.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

Iodide of Lead, in fine powder	62 grs.
Simple Ointment	1 oz.

Unguentum Plumbi Subacet. Comp.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Solution of Sub-Acetate of Lead	6 oz.	6 oz.
Camphor	60 grs.	60 grs.
White Wax	8 oz.	8 oz.
Oil of Almonds	20 oz.	Olive 20 oz.

Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ.

Sulphurated Potash	30 grs.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Iodide of Potassium	64 grs.	60 grs.
Distilled Water	60 m.	60 m.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.	1 oz.
Carbonate of Potash	4 grs.	

Unguentum Resinæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON
Resin	8 oz.	7½ oz.
Yellow Wax	4 oz.	7½ oz.
Simple Ointment	16 oz.	O. Oil 16 oz.

Unguentum Sabinæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fresh Savin Tops, bruised	8 oz.	8 oz.
Yellow Wax	3 oz.	White 4 oz.
Prepared Lard	16 oz.	16 oz.

Digest 20 minutes, and strain through calico.

Unguentum Simplex.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
White Wax	2 oz.	4 oz.
Prepared Lard	3 oz.	
Almond Oil	3 oz.	O. Oil. 4 oz.

Unguentum Sulphuris.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Sublimed Sulphur	1 oz.	2 oz.
Benzoated Lard	4 oz.	Lard 4 oz.

Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi.

Iodide of Sulphur	30 grs.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.

Unguentum Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine	1 oz.
Resin, in coarse powder	60 grs.
Yellow Wax	½ oz.
Prepared Lard	½ oz.

nguentum Veratriæ.

Veratria	8 grs.
Prepared Lard	1 oz.
Olive Oil	½ dr.

uentum Zinci.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Oxide of Zinc, in fine powder	80 grs.	80 grs.
Benzoated Lard	1 oz.	Lard 1 oz.

r Acidi Hydrocyanici.

Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid	10 to 15 m.
Cold Water	1 dr.

Vapor Chlori.

Chlorinated Lime	2 oz.
Cold Water, to moisten	q.s.

Vapor Conii.

Extract of Hemlock	60 grs.
Solution of Potash	1 dr.
Distilled Water	10 drs.

Dose—20 minims placed on a sponge, in a suitable apparatus, that the vapour of hot water passing over it may be inhaled.

Vapor Creasoti.

Creasote	12 m.
Boiling Water	8 oz.

Vapor Iodi

Tincture of Iodine	1 dr.
Water	1 oz.

Apply a gentle heat, and inhale the vapour.

Veratria.

An alkaloid obtained from cevadilla.

Soluble in 6 parts of ether; 11 of alcohol; 1000 of water, and freely in diluted acids.

Vinum Antimoniale.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Tartarated Antimony	40 grs.	40 grs.
Sherry	20 oz.	20 oz.

Dose—5 mins. to 1 dr. (¼ gr. of antim. tart. in 1 dr.)

Vinum Aloes.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Socotrine Aloes	1½ oz.	2 oz.
Cardamom Seeds, bruised	80 gr.	Canel ½ oz.
Ginger, in coarse powder	80 gr.	
Sherry	40 oz.	40 oz.

Digest 7 days, and filter.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. (2 grs. of aloes in 1 dr.)

Vinum Aurantii.

British wine, containing 12 per cent. of alcohol, made by the fermentation of a saccharine solution, to which the fresh peel of the bitter orange has been added.

Vinum Colchici.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Colchicum Corm, dried and sliced, and bruised	4 oz.	4 oz.
Sherry	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, press, and strain through calico.

Dose—10 to 30 mins. (1 gr. of colchicum corm in 5½ mins.)

Vinum Ferri.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Fine Iron Wire (about No. 35)	1 oz.	1 oz.
Sherry	20 oz.	20 oz.

(1864 made with tartarated iron, 160 grs.)

Macerate 30 days, the iron being nearly but not quite immersed in the wine, the vessel frequently shaken, and the stopper removed; then filter.

Dose—1 to 4 drs.

Vinum Ferri Citratis.

Citrate of Iron and Ammonia	160 grs.
Orange Wine	20 oz.

Dissolve, set aside for three days, shaking occasionally, *then filter.*

***Dose**—1 to 4* drs. (1 gr. of am. citrate of iron in 1 dr.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Ipecacuanha, bruised	1 oz.	1½ oz.
Sherry	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, and filter.

Dose—Expectorant, 5 to 40 mins.; emetic, 3 to 6 drs. (1 gr. of ipecacuanha in 22 mins.)

Vinum Opii.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Extract of Opium	1 oz.	1½ oz.
Cinnamon Bark, bruised	75 grs.	75 grs.
Cloves, bruised	75 grs.	75 grs.
Sherry	ad 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, then filter.

It is about ¼ stronger than the Edinburgh and Dublin; but 1-5th weaker than the London; and corresponds in strength with extractum opii liquidum. Contains 1 gr. of extract of opium in 22 mins.

Incompatibles—The alkalies; their carbonates; and most metallic salts. **Dose**—10 to 40 mins.

Vinum Quiniæ.

Sulphate of Quinia	20 grs.
Citric Acid	30 grs.
Orange Wine	20 oz.

Dissolve first the acid and then the Quinine in the wine, allow it to remain 3 days, shake occasionally, and filter.

Dose—½ to 1 oz. (1 gr. of quinine in 1 oz.)

Vinum Rhei.

	BRITISH.	LONDON.
Rhubarb, in coarse powder	1½ oz.	2½ oz.
Canella Alba Bark	60 grs.	60 grs.
Sherry	ad. 20 oz.	20 oz.

Macerate 7 days, strain, press, and filter.

Dose—*1 to* 2 drs. (4 grs. of rhubarb in 1 dr.)

Vinum Xericum.

Sherry, containing about 17 to 18 per cent. of alcohol.

Zinci Acetas. ($Zn O, C_4 H_3 O_3 + 2 HO$ eq. 109·5 or $Zn (C_2 H_3 O_3)_2 2 H_2 O$ eq 219.)

Acetate of Zinc. Soluble in 2½ parts of water.

Incompatibles—The Alkalies and their Carbonates.

Dose—Tonic, 1 to 2 grs. Emetic, 10 to 20 grs. Lotion or injection, 1 or 2 grs. in 1 oz.

Antidotes—Emetics, warm demulcent drinks.

Zinci Carbonas. ($Zn O, CO_2 + 2 Zn O + 3 HO$ eq. 170·5 or $Zn CO_3 (Zn O)_2 3 H_2 O$ eq. 341.)

Carbonate of Zinc. Insoluble in water.

Dose—2 to 10 grs.

Zinci Chloridum. ($Zn Cl$ eq. 68 or $Zn Cl_2$ eq. 136.)

Chloride of Zinc. Soluble in 4 parts of water; freely in spirit.

Antidotes—Emetics, warm demulcent drinks.

Zinci Oxidum. ($Zn O$ eq. 40·5 or $Zn O$ eq. 81.)

Carbonate of Zinc exposed to a dull red heat, until it no longer effervesces with dilute sulphuric acid; insoluble in water.

Incompatibles—Acids and acidulous salts.

Dose—2 to 10 grs. Applied externally in slight excoriations, *and to the feet* to prevent the unpleasant odour of *perspiration.*

Zinci Sulphas. ($ZnO, SO_3 + 7HO$ eq. 143·5 or $ZnSO_4 7H_2O$ eq. 287.)

Sulphate of Zinc. 10 parts soluble in 7 of water insoluble in spirit.

Incompatibles—Alkalies and their carbonates; lime water; astringent vegetable infusions.

Dose—Tonic, 1 to 3 grs. Emetic, 10 to 30 grs. Injection or Lotion, 1 or 2 grs. in 1 oz of water.

Zinci Valerianas. ($ZnO, C_{10}H_9O_3$ eq. 133·5 or $Zn(C_5H_9O_2)_2$ eq. 267.)

Sulphate of Zinc	5½ oz.
Valerianate of Soda	5 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dose—1 to 3 grs. Soluble in 120 parts of water; 60 of spirit; 500 of ether.

An anti-spasmodic in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgic and hysterical affections.

Zincum. (Zn, eq. 32·5 or Zn, eq. 65.)

A blueish-white metal, laminated and with a crystalline fracture; occurs native as sulphuret or carbonate, sp.gr. 7·1, fuses at 773°.

TEST SOLUTIONS FOR QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS,

WITH SOME OF THEIR PRINCIPAL APPLICATIONS.

[SOLIDS BY WEIGHT, LIQUIDS BY MEASURE.]

Acetate of Copper. Solution of,

Subacetate of Copper, in fine powder.....	½ oz.
Acetic Acid	1 oz.
Distilled Water	ad. 5 oz.

Add the copper to the acid diluted with half an ounce of water, digest at 212°, with frequent stirring, until a dry residue remains, which dissolve in water, and filter.

Use—For detecting the presence of butyric acid in valerianate of zinc. After distilling the suspected salt with dilute sulphuric acid, and adding the solution of acetate of copper, a bluish-white precipitate will be produced, after a little time, if butyric acid is present.

Acetate of Potash. Solution of,

Acetate of Potash	½ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—*To distinguish* between tartaric and citric acids, *producing a precipitate* with the former only.

Acetate of Soda. Solution of,

Acetate of Soda	½ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—To neutralise the acid solution of the precipitated pu phate of lime, previous to the addition of oxalate ammonia and perchloride of iron.

Albumen. Solution of,

The White of one Egg.

Distilled Water	4 oz.

(This must be recently prepared.)

Use—To distinguish the monobasic from the tribasic pl phoric acids; giving a precipitate with the former, not with the latter.

Ammonio-Nitrate of Silver. Solution of,

Nitrate of Silver, in crystals	½ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	½ oz. or
Distilled Water	ad. 10 oz.

Add ammonia until the precipitate is nearly dissolv and filter.

Use—For testing arsenious and phosphoric acids, giving aqueous solutions, a yellow precipitate, soluble in ex of ammonia or nitric acid.

Ammonio-Sulphate of Copper. Solution of,

Sulphate of Copper, in crystals	½ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	q.s.
Distilled Water	ad. 10 oz.

Add ammonia until the precipitate is nearly dissol and filter.

Use—For detecting the presence of arsenious acid, with w it forms a green precipitate, soluble in excess of amm

Ammonio-Sulphate of Magnesia. Solution of,

Sulphate of Magnesia	1 oz.
Chloride of Ammonium	½ oz.
Solution of Ammonia	½ oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—As a test for the phosphates of ammonia and iron.

The precipitate, formed by adding it to a solution containing 20 gr. of phosphate of ammonia, should, when washed with dilute ammonia, and dried, weigh 16·8 grains.

Boracic Acid. Solution of,

Boracic Acid	50 grs.
Rectified Spirit	1 oz.

Use—To detect the presence of turmeric in rhubarb; a brown colour will be produced if turmeric is present, whilst pure rhubarb will remain unchanged.

Bromine. Solution of,

Bromine	10 m.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—To detect iodine in bromide of potassium. A few drops added to a solution of the salt, mixed with a little mucilage of starch, will produce a blue colour, if iodine is present.

Chloride of Ammonium. Solution of,

Chloride of Ammonium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—As a test for magnesia. The solution of hydrochlorate of ammonia, with a little free ammonia, is mixed with the solution to be tested; and phosphate of soda is afterwards added, when, if magnesia is present, it will be precipitated as ammonia-magnesian phosphate.

Carbonate of Ammonia. Solution of,

Carbonate of Ammonia, in powder.....	½ oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—To distinguish zinc from alumina and the alkaline With the former it gives a white precipitate, solu excess of the re-agent.

Chloride of Barium. Solution of,

Chloride of Barium, in crystals	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—As a test for sulphuric acid, or any of the soluble sulj

Chloride of Calcium. Solution of,

Chloride of Calcium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—For testing arseniate of soda and citrate of potas ducing with the former a white precipitate, solu nitric acid; and with a boiling solution of the la white precipitate, soluble in acetic acid.

Chloride of Calcium. Saturated Solution of,

Chloride of Calcium	4 oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—For testing the purity of spirits of nitrous ether. 1 volume of sp. æther nit. is agitated with 2 volu the above solution, 2 per cent. by volume of nitrous should separate and rise to the surface.

Chloride of Gold. Solution of,

Fine Gold, in thin lamina.....	60 grs
Nitric Acid	1½ oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	7 oz.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Dissolve the gold in the nitric acid, mixed with hydrochloric acid and 4 oz. of water; then ad remaining hydrochloric acid, and evaporate at *until acid* vapours cease to be given off; lastly *solve in 5 fl.oz.* of water.

Use—To distinguish atropia, with which it forms *double salt*

Aloride of Tin. Solution of,

Granulated Tin	1 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid.....	3 oz.
Distilled Water..... ..... ad.	5 oz.

Add the tin to the acid, diluted with 1 oz. of water; apply a gentle heat until gas ceases to be evolved; add water to 5 fl.oz., and preserve in a stoppered bottle, with the remainder of the tin.

Use—To test ammoniated mercury. It reduces to the metallic state, the salts of mercury, silver, and gold.

Gelatine. Solution of,

Isinglass, in shreds.....	50 grs.
Warm Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—To distinguish gallic from tannic acid, the latter only giving a yellowish-white precipitate.

Iodate of Potash. Solution of,

Iodine	50 grs.
Chlorate of Potash.....	50 grs.
Nitric Acid	8 m.
Distilled Water	10½ oz.

After rubbing the iodine and chlorate of potash together, pour on them ½ oz. of water acidulated with the acid. Digest till the colour disappears, boil one minute, and evaporate to dryness at 212°; dissolve in 10 oz. of water, and filter.

Use—To detect sulphurous acid in acetic acid; when added to acetic acid previously mixed with mucilage of starch a blue colour is produced, if sulphurous acid is present.

Iodide of Potassium. Solution of,

Iodide of Potassium	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—As a test for lead, with which it forms a bright yellow *precipitate*.

Oxalate of Ammonia. Solution of,

Oxalate of Ammonia	½ oz.
Warm Distilled Water	20 oz.

Use—As a test for lime, with which it forms a white precipitate in dilute neutral or alkaline solutions; insoluble in acetic, but soluble in nitric acid.

Perchloride of Platinum. Solution of,

Thin Platinum Foil	½ oz.
Nitric Acid	1 oz. or q.s.
Hydrochloric Acid.....	4 oz. or q.s.
Distilled Water	7 oz.

Dilute the acids with two oz. of water; add the platinum foil, and dissolve by means of a gentle heat, adding more of the acids if necessary for solution. Now add 1 dr. of hydrochloric acid, and evaporate until vapours cease to be given off; lastly, dissolve in 5 oz. of distilled water and filter.

Use—For distinguishing potash from soda—giving a precipitate with former, but not with the latter.

Phosphate of Soda. Solution of,

Phosphate of Soda, in crystals.....	1 oz.
Distilled Water	10 oz.

Use—In testing for magnesia, *see* hydrochlorate of ammonia, and also for testing carbonate of lithia.

Red Prussiate of Potash. Solution of,

Red Prussiate of Potash, in crystals	½ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—To distinguish the proto from the persalts of iron, giving a blue precipitate with the former, but not with the latter.

ulphate of Indigo. Solution of,

Indigo, dry, and in fine powder ..... 5 grs.
Sulphuric Acid .... 10 fl.oz.

Place 1 dr. of the acid and the indigo in a test tube, and apply the heat of a water bath for 1 hour; then mix with the remainder of the acid, and after subsidence, decant the clear liqour.

Use—As a test for chlorine, in contact with which it becomes decolorised.

ulphate of Iron. Solution of,

Granulated Sulphate of Iron ..... 10 grs.
Boiling Distilled Water..... 1 oz.

This solution should be recently prepared.

Use—In testing phosphoric, nitric, and sulphuric acids, spirit of nitrous ether, &c. Its colour is darkened by the vapour produced from the contact of moderately dilute nitric acid with copper. It is *not* darkened by phosphoric acid when mixed with an equal volume of pure sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid poured upon it should not produce a purple ring at the surface of the two solutions. It becomes a deep olive or black colour, when mixed with spirits of nitrous ether and a few drops of sulphuric acid

ulphate of Lime. Solution of,

Plaster of Paris ..... ½ oz.
Distilled Water .... 20 oz.

Rub the plaster of Paris in a mortar with 2 oz. of water; transfer to a pint bottle containing the remainder of the water; shake, and after subsidence, filter.

Use—As a test for oxalic acid.

Sulphide of Ammonium. Solution of,

Solution of ammonia, saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Use—As a test for various metals. Antimony gives an orange red precipitate, soluble in excess of the re-agent; zinc, a white; bismuth, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, and tin, a brown or black precipitate.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas

Sulphuret of Iron	½ oz.
Water	4 oz.
Sulphuric Acid	q.s.

Use—As a test for various metals. A neutral solution of arsenious acid, and the persalts of tin, give a yellow precipitate. Acid solutions of bismuth, copper, gold, lead, mercury, platinum, silver, and protoxide of tin, produce a brown or black precipitate.

Tartaric Acid. Solution of,

Tartaric Acid, in crystals	1 oz.
Distilled Water	8 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2 oz.

Use—As a test for potash, with which it forms a very sparingly soluble salt; also to prevent the precipitation of oxide of antimony, when an acid solution of that metal is added to water.

Yellow Prussiate of Potash. Solution of,

Yellow Prussiate of Potash, in crystals	¼ oz.
Distilled Water	5 oz.

Use—As a test for many of the metals, giving, with the persalts of iron, a blue precipitate; with copper, a reddish-brown; and with proto-salts of antimony, bismuth, cadmium, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, silver, tin, and zinc, a white, or nearly white, precipitate.

TEST SOLUTIONS FOR VOLUMETRIC ESTIMATIONS.

Apparatus required in the preparation of these Solutions.

1. A flask which, when filled to a mark on the neck, ontains exactly 10,000 grains of distilled water at 60°, or (if he metrical system be employed) one litre, or 1000 cubic entimetres.

2. A graduated cylindrical jar, which, when filled to O, olds 10,000 grains of distilled water, or (if the metrical ystem be employed) one litre, and is divided into 100 equal arts.

3. A Burette. A graduated glass tube which, when illed to O, holds 1,000 grains of distilled water, or (if the netrical system be employed) 100 cubic centimetres, and is ivided into 100 equal parts.

(One cubic centimetre is the volume of one gramme of listilled water at 40° C. 1000 cubic centimetres equal one itre.)

Volumetric Solutions should be shaken before being used, o ensure uniformity of strength, and should be kept in toppered bottles. All measurements should be made at 60° ahr.

Volumetric Solutions of Bichromate of Potash.

(KO, 2 Cr O_3 = 147·5 or K_2 Cr_2 O_7 = 295.)

Bichromate of Potash ..... 147·5 grs.
Distilled Water..... 10,000 grs. or 1 litre.

Put the bichromate of potash into the 10,000 grain flask, and dissolve in exactly 10,000 grain measures of water. 1000 measures will then contain 14·75 grains (1-10th of an equivalent of KO, 2 Cr O_3 or 1-20th of K_2 Cr_2 O_7) of the bichromate, and when added to a protosalt of iron, acidulated with H Cl, are capable of converting 16·8 grs. (1-10th of an equivalent of 6 Fe or 1-20th new notation) of iron, from the state of protosalt to persalt.

Use.—To determine the proportion of protoxide of iron in the following preparations. It is known that the whole of the protosalt has been converted into a persalt, when a minute drop of the liquid, placed in contact with a drop of the solution of red prussiate of potash, on a white plate, ceases to strike with it a blue colour.

	BRITISH.			METRICAL.		
	Grs. wgt of substance.		Grs. Meas. of Vol. Sol.	Grammes of Substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.
Ferri Arsenias.....	20	=	170	or 2·0	=	17·0
" Carb. Sacch..	20	=	330	or 2·0	=	33·0
" Oxid. Magnet.	20	=	83·0	or 2·0	=	8·3
" Phosphas.....	20	=	250	or 2·0	=	25·0

Volumetric Solution of Hyposulphite of Soda.

(NaO, S_2 O_2 + 5HO = 124 or Na_2 H_5 S_2 O_4 $4H_2$ O = 248.)

Hyposulphite of Soda, in crystals..... 280 grs.
Distilled Water ..... 10,000 grs. or 1 litre.

Dissolve the hyposulphite in 10,000 grain measures of water. Fill a burette with this solution and drop it cautiously into 1000 grain measures of the volumetric solution of iodine, until the brown colour

is just discharged. Note the number of grain measures (n) required to produce this effect; then put 8,000 grain measures of the same solution into a graduated jar and augment with distilled water to $\frac{8000 \times 1000}{n}$ gr. measures. If, for example, n = 950, the 8,000 grain measures should be diluted to the bulk of $\frac{8000 \times 1000}{950}$ = 8,421 gr. measures; 1000 grain measures will then contain 24·8 grains or 1-10th of an equivalent of the hyposulphite, and correspond to 12·7 grains, or 1-10th an equivalent of iodine.

Use—For testing the following substances, in each case, excepting that of iodine. A solution of iodide of potassium and hydrochloric acid are added to the substance, and the amount of iodine so liberated is indicated by the solution.

	BRITISH.				METRICAL.			
	Gr. wgt. of substance.		Gr. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grammes of substance.		C. C. of Vol. Sol.	
alx Chlorata ...	10·0	=	850	or	1·00	=	85·0	
odine	12·7	=	1000	or	1·27	=	100·0	
iq. Calc. Chlor.	60·0	=	500	or	6·00	=	50·0	
" Chlori .....439·0		=	750	or	43·90	=	75·0	
" Sodæ Chlor.	70·0	=	500	or	7·00	=	50·0	

olumetric Solution of Iodine.

(I = 127 or I = 127.)

Iodine	127 grs.
Iodide of Potassium	180 grs.
Distilled Water	10,000 grs. or 1 litre.

Dissolve the iodine and iodide of potassium in exactly 10,000 grain measures of water. 1000 grain measures will contain 12·7 grs. or 1-10th of an equivalent of iodine, and will correspond to 1-7th gr. of HS, 3·2 grs. of sulphurous, and 4·95 grs. of *arsenious acid.*

Use—For testing the following substanc
from the burette into the liquid to
iodine begins to appear in the solution

BRITISH.

	Gr. wgt. of substance.		Gr. meas. of Vol. Sol.	G s
Acid Arsenias.....	4·0	=	808	or
" Sulphurosum	34·7	=	1000	or
Liq. Arsenicalis ...	441·5	=	808	or
" Arsen. Hyd.	441·5	=	810	or

Volumetric Solution of Nitrate of Silv

($AgO, NO_5 = 170$ or **$AgNO_3$** =

Nitrate of Silver.....
Distilled Water 10,

Dissolve the nitrate of silver in e
measures of water ; 1000 grain me
17·0 grains, or 1-10th of an equiv
silver. (Should be kept in an
bottle.)

Use—In testing the following substances :

BRITISH.

	Gr. wgt. of substance.		Gr. meas. of Vol. Sol.	Gr s
Acid Hydrocyan....	270	=	1000	or
Potass. Bromid.....	10	=	840	or
Sodæ Arsenias (dry)	10	=	1613	or

Volumetric Solution of Oxalic Acid.

($2HO, C_4O_6 + 4HO = 126$ or **H_2C_2**

Purified Oxalic Acid, in crystals,
quite dry but not effloresced. 6
Distilled Water 10,0

Dissolve the oxalic acid in 10,000
water ; 1000 grain measures will
valent, or 63 grains of oxalic acid
of neutralising 1 equivalent of a
carbonate.

Use—In testing the following substances :—

	BRITISH.			METRICAL.		
	Grs. wt. of substance.	Grs. m. of vol. sol.		Grms. of substance.	C. C. of vol. sol.
Ammon. Carb.	59·0 =	1000	or	5·90 =	100·0
Borax	191·0 =	1000	or	19·10 =	100·0
Liq. Ammon.	85·0 =	500	or	8·50 =	50·0
" " Fort...	52·3 =	1000	or	5·23 =	100·0
" Calcis .....4380·0 =		200	or	438·00 =	20·0
" " Sacch. ...	460·2 =	254	or	46·02 =	25·4
" Plumb. Sub. ...	413·3 =	810	or	41·33 =	81·0
" Potassæ	462·9 =	482	or	46·29 =	48·2
" " Efferv....438·00 =		150	or	438·0 =	15·0
" Sodæ	458·0 =	470	or	45·80 =	47·0
" " Efferv ...4380·0 =		178	or	438·0 =	17·8
Plumbi Acetas	38·0 =	200	or	3·80 =	20·0
Potassa Caust.	56·0 =	900	or	5·60 =	90·0
Potassæ Bicarb.....	50·0 =	500	or	5·00 =	50·0
" Carb.....	83·0 =	980	or	8·30 =	98·0
" Citras	102·0 =	1000	or	10·20 =	100·0
" Tartras	113·0 =	1000	or	11·30 =	100·0
" " Acida ...	188·0 =	1000	or	18·80 =	100·0
Soda Caustica.....	40·0 =	900	or	4·00 =	90·0
" Tartarata.....	141·0 =	1000	or	14·10 =	100·0
Sodæ Bicarb.....	84·0 =	1000	or	8·40 =	100·0
" Carb.....	143·0 =	960	or	14·30 =	96·0

Volumetric Solution of Soda.

(Na O, HO = 40, or Na HO = 40.

Solution of Soda.....	q s.
Distilled Water	q.s.

Fill a burette with the solution of soda, and cautiously drop this into a solution of 63 grains of purified oxalic *acid in 2 oz. of* water, until the acid is neu*tralized, as indicated* by litmus. Note the number

of grains (n) of the solution used, and having i
duced 9000 grain measures of the solution of
into a graduated jar, add water until it bec
$\frac{9000 \times 1000}{n}$ grain measures. If, for example, (n
930, the 9000 grain measures should be augm
to $\frac{9000 \times 1000}{930}$ = 9·677 grain measures. 1000
measures will contain one equivalent, or 40 g
of hydrate of soda, and will neutralise one eq
lent of any monobasic acid.

Use—In testing the following substances :—

	BRITISH.				METRICAL	
	Grs wgt. of substance.		Grs. meas. of Vol. Sol.		Grms. weight of substance.	C. V
Acetum.....	445·4	=	402	or	44·54	=
Acid, Acet.	182·0	=	1000	or	18·20	= 1
" " Dil...	440·0	=	313	or	44·00	=
" " Glac.	60·0	=	990	or	6·00	=
" Citric	70·0	=	1000	or	7·00	= 1
" Hydroch...	114·8	=	1000	or	11·48	= 1
" " Dil.	345·0	=	1000	or	34·50	= 1
" Nitric	90·0	=	1000	or	9·00	= 1
" " Dil...	361·3	=	1000	or	36·13	= 1
" Nit. Hyd. Dil.	352·4	=	920	or	35·24	=
" Sulph.....	50·6	=	1000	or	5·06	= 1
" " Arom.	304·2	=	830	or	30·42	=
" " Dil....	359·0	=	1000	or	35·90	=
" Tart.	75·0	=	1000	or	7·50	=

POSOLOGICAL TABLE

FROM GUY'S HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

AGE.	MAXIMUM DOSE.		
	One fluid oz.	60 grains.	20 grains.
One month	minims 30	grs. 3	gr. 1
Three months		grs. 4	
Six months	minims 40	grs. 6	grs. 2
Nine months		grs. 7	
One year	fl.dr. 1	grs. 8	grs. 3
Two years	fl.drs. 1½	grs. 10	grs. 4
Three years	fl.drs. 1½	grs. 12	grs. 4
Four years	fl.drs. 2	grs. 15	grs. 5
Five years	fl.drs. 2½	grs. 18	grs. 6
Six years	fl.drs. 3	grs. 20	grs. 7
Seven years	fl.drs. 3½	grs. 25	grs. 8
Eight years	fl.drs. 4	grs. 30	grs. 10
Ten years	fl.drs. 4½	grs. 35	grs. 12
Twelve years	fl.drs. 5	grs. 40	grs. 14
Thirteen years	fl.drs. 5½		grs. 15
Fifteen years	fl.drs. 6	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighteen years	fl.drs. 6½		grs. 17
Twenty years	fl.drs. 7	grs. 50	grs. 18
Twenty to forty-five years	fl.oz. 1	grs. 60	grs. 20
Fifty years	fl.drs. 7	grs. 50	grs. 18
Sixty to seventy years	fl.drs. 6	grs. 45	grs. 16
Eighty to ninety years	fl.drs. 5	grs. 40	grs. 14
One hundred years	fl.drs. 4	grs. 30	grs. 10

ORGANIC MATERIA MI

NOTE.—*The Italics distinguish the non-officinal preparations and habitats.*

Absinthium. Wormwood.

BOTANICAL NAME...Artemisia absinthiu
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Arom. bitter, and a
PARTS USED.....The dried herb.

Dose—*Powd.* 20 to 60 grs.; *Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to

Acacia. Gum Acacia. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Species undetermin
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Cordofan, in E. Af
Alexandria, *also Arabia, Senegal, Be*
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent and emo
PARTS USED.....The gum.

Dose—**Powd.** 10 to 60 grs.; **Mucil.** (1 in 1½)

Acetosella. Wood Sorrel.

BOTANICAL NAME...Oxalis acetosella.
NATURAL ORDER....Oxalidaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Refrigerant antiscor
PARTS USED.....The fresh plant.

Dose—*Used* as salad, or boiled with milk.

Aconitum. Aconite or Monkshood. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Aconitum napellus.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, Germany.
PROPERTIES.....Anod. and sedative; in neuralgia, &c.
PARTS USED.....The fresh leaves and flowering tops, gathered when a third of the flowers are expanded; and the dried root gathered in winter or early spring.

Dose—Ext. 1 to 2 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 5 to 15 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 1) **Ung. Aconitia** (1 gr. in 1 dr.)

Antidotes—Emetics, internal and external stimulants.

Actæa Racemosa. Black Snake Root.

BOTANICAL NAME...Actæa or Cimicifuga racemosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT.....North America.
PROPERTIES.....Anodyne, sedative, alterative, in chron. rheum., lumbago, &c.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 in 5) ½ to 2 drs. *Cimicifugin* 1 to 4 grs.

Aloe Barbadensis. Barbadoes Aloes. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Aloe vulgaris.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT..... .....Barbadoes.
PROPERTIES.....Purg and emmenagogue in large, tonic and stomachic in small doses.
PARTS USED.....The inspissated juice of the leaf.

Dose—Pulv. **2 to 5 grs.; enters into various pills, &c.**

loe Capensis. Cape Aloes.

BOTANICAL NAME...Aloe plicatilis and other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT.....Cape of Good Hope.
PROPERTIES.....Purgative and cathartic.
PARTS USED.....The inspissated juice of the leaf.
Dose—*Pulv.* 2 to 5 grs.

Aloe Socotrina. Socotrine Aloes. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Aloe socotrina, and other species
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT.....Socotra, imp. fr. Bombay, *Meli*
in E. Africa.
PROPERTIES.....Purgative and emmenagogue.
PARTS USED.....The inspissated juice of the lea
Dose—Pulv. 2 to 5 grs. *Aloin* 1 to 2 grs.

Allium. Garlic.

BOTANICAL NAME...Allium sativa.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, Sicily, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Stim., antispasm., expect., d
PARTS USED.....The bulb.
Dose—*Fresh bulb*, 1 to 2 drs. *Syr.* (1 in 6) 1 to 2 dr

Althæa. Marshmallow.

BOTANICAL NAME...Althæa officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Malvaceæ.
HABITAT.....England and the Cont
PROPERTIES.....Emollient and demulce
PARTS USED.....The dried root.
Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 16) ad lib. *Syr.* (1 in 36) 1 t
dren.

Ambergris. Ambergris.

ZOOL. NAME.....Obtained from the Sperm whale (Physeter macrocephalus.)
ORDER.....Cetacea.
HABITAT.....Cast up on the shores of Madagascar, Java, Surinam, and Nova Scotia.
PROPERTIES.....Odoriferous, used in perfumery.
PARTS USED.....The indurated fœces, perhaps altered by disease.

Ammoniacum. Ammoniacum. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Dorema ammoniacum.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....Province of Irak in Persia, and Bameean in the Punjaub.
PROPERTIES.....Expectorant, antispasmodic.
PARTS USED.....The gum-resinous exudation from the stem.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. in pills or emulsion. Mist. (1 in 32) ½ to 1 oz.

Amygdala Amara. Bitter Almond. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Amygdalus communis, *var.* amara.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT.....Mogador and *France.*
PROPERTIES.....Sedative and poisonous.
PARTS USED.....The expressed oil; and the essential oil obtained by distilling the marc with water.

Dose—The exp. oil 2 to 4 drs. The ess. oil used only for flavouring.

...ia Dulcis. Sweet Almonds. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME....Amygdala communis, *var.* dulcis.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT.....Malaga, *Valentia*, *Portugal*, *Barbary*, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent.
PARTS USED.....The seed, and the oil exp. in England.
Dose—Oil 2 to 4 drs.; **Mist** (1 in 18) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** (8 in 13) 1 to 2 drs.

Amylum. Starch. (*Officinal.*)

OBTAINED FROM....Triticum vulgare.
NATURAL ORDER....Gramineæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Emollient.
PARTS USED.....The starch from the seed.
Dose—Glycer. (1 in 8) a basis for ointments; **Mucil.** a vehicle for enemata.

Anchusa. Alkanet.

BOTANICAL NAME...Alkanna tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Boraginaceæ.
HABITAT.....France, Hung., Greece
PROPERTIES.....Used as a dye.
PARTS USED.....The root.

Anethum. Dill. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Anethum graveo
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....England, M. ar
PROPERTIES.....Carminative.
PARTS USED.....The fruit.
Dose.—Aqua (1 in 10) 1 to 4 oz.; C

gelica. Angelica.

BOTANICAL NAME...Archangelica officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....North Europe ; England.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic, stimulant, and stomachic.
PARTS USED.....The root and fruit.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 80) 1 to 4 oz. ; *Root*, candied as sweetmeat.

nisum. Anise. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pimpinella anisum.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....Scio, Egypt, Asia ; cult. in Malta, Spain, and Germany.
PROPERTIES.....Carminative, stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The fruit, and the oil dist. in Europe.

Dose—*Aqua* (½ m. in 1 oz.) 1 to 4 oz.; Ess. (1 in 5) 10 to 20 m. *Oleum.* 5 m.

nisatum (Illicium.) Star Anise. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Illicium anisatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Magnoliaceæ.
HABITAT.....China and Japan.
PROPERTIES.....Carminative, stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The oil dist. from the fruit in China.

Dose—Oleum 5 m.

nthemis. Chamomile. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Anthemis nobilis.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ
HABITAT.....England and all the milder parts of Europe, cult. at Mitcham, and in Derbyshire, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Bitter, stomachic tonic.
PARTS USED.....The single and double flowers. In bloom from June to September.

***Dose*—Ext.** 2 to 10 grs. ; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz. ; Oleum 2 to 5

Aristolochia. Birthwort.

BOTANICAL NAME...Aristolochia rotunda and A. longa.
NATURAL ORDER....Aristolochiaceæ.
HABITAT.....England and Southern Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, tonic, emmenagogue.
PARTS USED.....The dried and powdered root.

Dose—*Pulv.* 20 to 60 grs.

Armoracia. Horseradish. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cochlearia armoracia.
NATURAL ORDER....Cruciferæ.
HABITAT.....England and most hilly situations in Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, diuretic, antiscorbutic.
PARTS USED.....The fresh root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Pulv.* 30 to 60 grs.; Comp. Sp. (1 in 8.) ½ to 2 drs.

Arnica. Arnica. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Arnica montana.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT.....Meadows of the cooler parts of Europe, N. America, and Asia.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant; narcotic; diaphoretic; *externally* sedative.
PARTS USED.....The dried root, *and the flowers.*

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Pulv.* 5 to 10 grs.; Tinct. (1 in 20) ½ to 1½ drs.

Asarum. Asarabacca.

BOTANICAL NAME...Asarum Europæum.
NATURAL ORDER....Aristolochiaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, near Kirby-Lonsdale.
PROPERTIES.....Emetic; expectorant; errhine.
PARTS USED.....The dried and powdered root.

Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs. as an emetic.

Assafœtida. Assafœtida. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Narthex assafœtida.
NATURAL ORDER... Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....Persia; Affghanistan and the Punjaub. *Exp. fr.* Bombay and the Persian Gulf.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasmodic; stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The gum-resin obtained by incision from the living root.

Dose—Enema (1 in 64) 4 oz.; **Pill** (1 in 4) 5 to 10 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 1 dr. **Sp. Am. Fœt.** (1 in 16) ½ to 1 dr.

Aurantium Amarum. Bitter Orange. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME..Citrus bigaradia.
NATURAL ORDER...Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Southern Europe, native of Asia.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic bitter tonic.
PARTS USED .....The dried *outer* part of the rind, also the fresh.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Syr.** (1 Tinct. in 8) 1 to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs. Tinct. Aur. Rec. (1 in 3½.)

Avena. Oats.

BOTANICAL NAME...Avena sativa.
NATURAL ORDER....Gramineæ.
HABITAT.....England, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Nutrient and demulcent.
PARTS USED.....The dried grain.

Dose—As gruel, (1 in 20) ad lib.

Balsamum Gileadense. Balm of Gilead.

BOTANICAL NAME...Balsamodendron Gileadense.
NATURAL ORDER....Terebinthaceæ.
HABITAT.....Meeca, and other parts of Arabia and Syria.
PROPERTIES.....Similar to balsam of copaiba.
PARTS USED.....The balsamic exudation from bark.

Dose—Seldom, if ever, now employed medicinally.

Balsamum Peruvianum. Balsam of Peru. (*Officina*

BOTANICAL NAME..Myroxylon Pareira.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Sonsonate coast of San Salvad
Central America. Exported from Acajutta,
Valparaiso, Belise, and Honduras.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant expectorant, in cl
catarrhs.
PARTS USED.....The balsam obtained by inc
from the stem.

Dose—10 to 30 m. in emulsion or on sugar, used also
external application to wounds.

Balsamum Tolutanum. Balsam of Tolu. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME..Myroxylon Toluifera.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Mountains of Tolu, Turbaco, an
banks of the Magdalena in New Granada. Exp
from Carthagena, Santa Martha, and Savar
more commonly by way of New York and Jam
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, expectorant in ch
catarrhs.
PARTS USED.....The balsam obtained by inc
from the stem.

Dose—Syr. (1 in 28) 1 to 2 drs.; Tinct. (1 in 8) 20 to 40 r

Baptisia Tinctoria. Wild Indigo.

BOTANICAL NAME...Baptisia tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Canada to Florida.
PROPERTIES.....Purgative, emetic and antisep
malignant fevers, ulcerated throats, &c.
PARTS USED.....The rhizome and rootlets.

Dose—Dec (1 in 24) ½ oz.; *Baptisin*, ¼ to ½ gr.

Bela. Bael. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Ægle Marmelos.
NATURAL ORDER....Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Malabar and Coromandel.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent, in Diarrh. and Dysentery
PARTS USED.....The dried, half-ripe fruit.

Dose—Ext. Liquidum (1 in 1) ½ to 2 drs.

Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Atropa Belladonna.
NATURAL ORDER....Atropaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, and most shady parts of Europe, the root imported from Germany.
PROPERTIES.....Anodyne, sedative, and narcotic; used also externally to dilate the pupil of the eye.
PARTS USED.....The fresh and dried leaves, with branches, collected when the fruit has begun to form. The Root collected in early spring; Flowers in June and July; Fruit ripe in Sept.

Dose—Emp. (1 of Sp. Ext. in 7.) **Ext.** ½ to ½ gr. **Lin.** (1 in 1. *Suc.* (8 in 4) 4 m. (= ½ gr. of Ext.) grad. increasing. **Tinct** (1 in 20) 5 to 20 m. **Ung.** (1 Ext. in 6½)

Benzoinum. Benzoin. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Styrax benzoin.
NATURAL ORDER....Styraceæ.
HABITAT.....Siam, Sumatra, *Borneo, Java.*
PROPERTIES.....Expectorant and antispasmodic.
PARTS USED.....The resinous exudation from the stem.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 10) ½ to 1 dr.

Berberis Communis. Common Barberry.

BOTANICAL NAME...Berberis communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Berberidaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent bitter.
PARTS USED.....The bark.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Bergamot. Bergamot.

BOTANICAL NAME...Citrus Bergamia.
NATURAL ORDER....Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT.....South. Europe, esp. near Nice, Italy.
PROPERTIES.....Odoriferous.
PARTS USED.....The oil from the rind.
Use—As a perfume only.

Bistorta. Bistort or Snakeweed.

BOTANICAL NAME...Polygonum bistorta.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygonaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent in mucous discharges.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.
Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.; *Pulv.* 20 to 30 grs.

Borago. Borage.

BOTANICAL NAME...Borago officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Boraginaceæ.
HABITAT.....Native of Aleppo, naturalized in Eur
PROPERTIES.....Galactogogue.
PARTS USED.....The seeds and leaves.
Prep.—*Decoctum* (1 in 10.)

Bryonia Alba. White Briony.

BOTANICAL NAME...Bryonia dioica.
NATURAL ORDER....Cucurbitaceæ..
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Drastic, purgative, and diuretic
PARTS USED.....The dried root.
Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs.

Bryonia Nigra. Black Briony.

BOTANICAL NAME...Tamus communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Dioscoreaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, and throughout Europe.
PARTS USED.....The fresh root, rasped, as a topical application to bruises.

Buchu. Buchu. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Barosma betulina. B. serratifolia, and B. crenulata.
NATURAL ORDER.. Rutaceæ.
HABITAT.....Cape of Good Hope.
PROPERTIES.....Mucous stimulant in irritability of the bladder.
PARTS USED.....The dried leaves.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Calotropis. Mudar.

BOTANICAL NAME...Calotropis gigantea.
NATURAL ORDER....Asclepiadaceæ.
HABITAT.....East and West Indies.
PROPERTIES.....Diaphoretic, purgative, and emetic, resembling Ipecacuanha.
PARTS USED.....The bark of the root.

Dose—*Pulv.* Diaphoretic 2 to 4 grs. ***Emetic*** 15 to 20 grs.

Cajuput. Cajuput. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Melaleuca minor.
NATURAL ORDER....Myrtaceæ.
HABITAT.....Moluccas and South Borneo, imported from Batavia and Singapore.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant and antispasmodic.
PARTS USED.....The oil distilled from the leaves in the Molucca Islands.

Dose—Oleum, 3 to 10 m. on sugar; **Sp.** (1 in 50) 15 to 60 m. *Lin. Croton.* (3½ in 8.)

Calamus Aromaticus. Sweet Flag.

BOTANICAL NAME...Acorus calamus.
NATURAL ORDER....Acoraceæ.
HABITAT.....Eng., S. Eur., India, & N. America.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 8 oz.; *Pulv.* 10 to 20 grs.; *Tinct.* (1 in 6) 1 to 2 drs.

Calumba. Calumbo. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cocculus palmatus (Wallich), Menispermum Calumba (Roxb.) and Jateorhiza Calumba (Miers.)
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT.....Eastern Africa, between Oibo and Zambesi, comes to Europe by way of India.
PROPERTIES.....Bitter demulcent tonic, without astringency.
PARTS USED.....The dried and sliced root.

Dose—**Ext.** 2 to 10 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 5 to 20 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Cambogia. Gamboge. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Garcinia Morella, *var.* pedicellata.
NATURAL ORDER....Guttiferæ.
HABITAT.....Imported direct from Siam, or indirectly by way of Singapore, Penang, or Canton.
PROPERTIES.....Drastic and hydrogogue cathartic *more acrid* than jalap, scammony, or colocynth
PARTS USED.....The gum-resin.

***Dose*—*Pill* (1 in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; Tinct.** (1 in 24) ½ to

Camphora. Camphor. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME { Camphora Officinarum, (Lauraceæ.)
NATURAL ORDER. { Dryobalanops Camph., (Dipteraceæ.)

HABITAT.....The officinal camphor (Camph. off.) is a product of China and Japan, chiefly from the Island of Formosa; but that obtained from (dryob. camph), which is produced both in the crystalline and liquid form, comes from Borneo and Sumatra, and is used by the Chinese only.

PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, sedative, antispasmodic.

PARTS USED.....The concrete volatile oil, soluble in 1000 parts of water, 1½ of spirit, or equal parts by weight; freely in chloroform, ether, fixed and essential oils, and acetic acid. Carb. acid, magnes. bicarb. and myrrh, increase its solubility in water.

Dose—Aqua (½ gr. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 oz.; **Spirit** (1 in 10) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 5); **Lin. Co.** (1 in 8), and enter into other preparations.

Canella. Canella. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canella alba.
NATURAL ORDER...Canellaceæ
HABITAT.....West Indies.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The bark.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 40 grs.; **Vin. Rhei** (3 grs. in 1 oz.) 1 to 2 drs.

Cantharis. Blistering Beetle or Spanish Fly. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME.....Cantharis vesicatoria.
ORDER.....Coleoptera—Class, Insecta.
HABITAT.....Native of Spain and Italy, but now collected chiefly in Russia, Sicily, and Hungary.
PROPERTIES.....Internally, diuretic; externally, vesicant.
PARTS USED.....The whole insect, dried.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 80) 5 to 20 m.; **Acet.** (1 in 10), **Charta** (1 in 8); **Emp.** (1 in 3); **Emp. Cal.** (1 in 24); **Liq.** (1 in 24) **Ung** (1 in 8.)

Cannabis Indica. Indian Hemp. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cannabis sativa.
NATURAL ORDER....Cannabinaceæ.
HABITAT.....India, Herat, and Persia.
PROPERTIES.....Hypnotic, anodyne, antispasmodic.
PARTS USED.....The dried flowering tops of the female plant, from which the resin has not been removed; yields about 7 per cent. of alcoholic extract.

Dose—Ext. ½ to 1 gr.; **Tinct.** (1 in 22) 5 to 20 m.

Antidotes—Hot brandy and water should be given, and the patient be allowed to sleep; a blister to the nape of the neck is also recommended.

Caoutchouc. India Rubber.

BOTANICAL NAME...Syphonia elastica and other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ and other nat. orders.
HABITAT.....Guiana, Brazil, East Indies, &c.
PROPERTIES.....An elastic gum, consisting of the solidified juice from the trunk, soluble in ether; chloroform, bisulphide of carbon, turpentine, benzole, coal naptha, and other hydrocarbons. It is vulcanised by subjecting to the action of sulphur.

Capsicum. Capsicum or Cayenne Pepper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Capsicum fastigiatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Solanaceæ.
HABITAT.....Guinea, East and West Indies, imported from Zanzibar.
PROPERTIES..... Powerful stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The ripe fruit dried.

Dose—**Pulv.** in pill ½ to 1 gr. **Tinct.** (1 in 29) 10 to 20 m. *Lin.* (Dr. Turnbull's) 1 in 3 of rect. spirit. Capsicin—the alcoholic extract; digested in ether, and the etherial solution evaporated.

Cardamomum. Cardamoms. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Elettaria cardamomum.
NATURAL ORDER....Zingiberaceæ.
HABITAT.....Mountains of the Malabar Coast
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant, carminative and cordial.
PARTS USED.....The seeds freed from their capsules. 100 parts of fruit yield 75 of seeds.
Dose—Pulv. 5 to 20 grs. ; **Tinct.** (1 in 88) ½ to 2 drs. ; enters also into numerous other preparations.

Carthamus. Safflower.

BOTANICAL NAME...Carthamus tinctorius.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT.....India, Egypt, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Used as a dye ; also in the manufacture of cake saffron and to adulterate the genuine.
PARTS USED.....The florets without the involucre.

Carui Fructus. Caraway Fruit. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Carum Carui.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....England and Germany.
PROPERTIES.....Carminative, aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The dried fruit, and the oil distilled in England.
Dose—Aqua (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz. ; **Oleum** 2 to 4 m.

Caryophyllum. Cloves. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Caryophyllus aromaticus.
NATURAL ORDER....Myrtaceæ
HABITAT.. .....Penang, Bencoolen, Amboyna, *Sumatra, Mauritius, Bourbon, and West Indies.*
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant and stomachic.
PARTS USED.....The dried and unexpanded flower bud, and the oil distilled in England.
Dose—Inf. (1 in 40) 1 to 4 oz. ; **Ol.** 2 to 4 m. ; **Tinct.** (1 in 20) ½ to 1 dr.

Cascarilla. Cascarilla. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Croton Eleuteria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT.....The Bahamas, imported from
sau and New York.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stomachic bitter.
PARTS USED.....The dried bark.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.; *Mist.* (1 in 12) 1 to
Tinct. (1 in 8) 1 to 2 drs.

Cassia. Cassia.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cinnamomum Cassia.
NATURAL ORDER....Lauraceæ.
HABITAT.....China and Java.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED... .....The bark.

Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs.; *Oleum*, 1 to 5 m.

Cassia Pulpa. Cassia Pulp. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Cassia Fistula.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....East and West Indies, Egypt
PROPERTIES.....Laxative in small—purgativ
large doses.
PARTS USED.....The pulp from the pods.

Dose—Laxative 1 to 2 drs.; purgative 1 to 2 oz. *Conf.*
½ to ½ oz. **Conf. sennæ** (1 in 8) 1 to 2 drs.

Castanea Equina. Horse Chestnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Castanea Equina.
NATURAL ORDER....Hippocastaneæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Tonic and febrifuge in gout, rh
tism, and neuralgia.
PARTS USED.....The dried bark and the oil.

***Dose—Liquor*, 1 to 2 drs. *Oleum*, used externally**

Castoreum. Castor. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME.....Obtained from Castor Fiber.
ORDER.....Rodentia—Class, Mammalia.
HABITAT.....Hudson's Bay Ter., & on the Danube.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasmodic, stim. in hysteria.
PARTS USED.....The dried preputial follicles of the beaver, and their secretion.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 22) 20 to 60 m.

Catechu Areca. Betel Nut Catechu.

BOTANICAL NAME...Catechu Areca.
NATURAL ORDER....Palmæ.
HABITAT.....East Indies.
PROPERTIES.....Powerful astringent in diarrhœa, &c.
PARTS USED.....The extract from the kernel of the nut.

Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs.

Catechu Nigrum. Black Catechu.

BOTANICAL NAME...Catechu Acacia.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....East Indies, imported from Pegu.
PROPERTIES.....Powerful astringent in diarrhœa, &c.
PARTS USED.....The extract from the wood.

Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs.

Catechu Pallidum. Pale Catechu. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Uncaria Gambir.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT.....East. Archipelago, imp. fr. Singapore.
PROPERTIES.....Powerful astringent in Diarrhœa, &c.
PARTS USED.....The extract of the leaves and young shoots.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 27) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv. Co.** (1 in 2½) 20 to 40 grs. ***Tinct.*** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.; **Troch.** (1 gr. in each) 1 to 3.

Caulophyllum. Blue Cohosh.

BOTANICAL NAME...Caulophyllum Thalictroides.
NATURAL ORDER....Berberidaceæ.
HABITAT.....Canada and Kentucky.
PROPERTIES.....The rhizome and rootlets.
PARTS USED.....
Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 24) 1 to 2 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.; *Alk.* (*Caulophyllum*) ½ to 1 gr.

Cedron. Cedron.

BOTANICAL NAME...Simiba cedron.
NATURAL ORDER....Simarubaceæ.
HABITAT.....New Granada.
PROPERTIES.....A powerful bitter tonic, applied as tincture externally for snake bites.
PARTS USED.....The seeds.
Dose—*Pulv.* 2 to 5 grs. in hot spirituous drink.

Centaurium. Lesser Centaury.

BOTANICAL NAME...Erythræa centaurium.
NATURAL ORDER....Gentianaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....A bitter tonic resembling gentia
PARTS USED.....The herb or tops—flowers from J to August.
Dose—*Infusum* (1 in 20) ½ to 1½ oz.

Cetaceum. Spermaceti. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME.....Obt. from Physeter macrocepha
ORDER.....Cetacea.
HABITAT.....Pacific & Indian Oceans, & Chi
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent in catarrh and dia also as a component of ointment, &c.
PARTS USED.....The nearly pure cetine fro head of the sperm whale.
Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 20 grs., in honey or with sugar.

Cetraria. Iceland Moss. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cetraria islandica.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT.....Norway and Iceland, imported from Hamburgh, &c.
PROPERTIES.....A demulcent and nutritious tonic.
PARTS USED.....The entire lichen.
Dose—Dec. (1 in 20) 2 to 4 oz.; *Gelat.* (1 in 6) ½ to 1 oz.

Chenopodium. Wormseed.

BOTANICAL NAME...Chenopodium anthelminticum.
NATURAL ORDER....Salsolaceæ.
HABITAT.....North America.
PROPERTIES.....Anthelmintic.
PARTS USED.....The seeds, leaves, and oil.
Dose—*Dec.* (leaves 1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; ***Pulv.*** 20 to 50 grs. ***Oleum*** 10 to 20 m.

Chimaphila. Wintergreen.

BOTANICAL NAME.. Chimaphila, or Pyrola umbellata.
NATURAL ORDER....Pyrolaceæ.
HABITAT.....Europe, Asia, but chiefly N. America.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent, diuretic, tonic.
PARTS USED.....The leaves and stems.
Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Chicory. Chicory.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cichorium Intybus.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT.....Belg., Holl., France, Germ., England.
PROPERTIES.....Resembling dandelion, used chiefly to mix with coffee.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.
Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 16) 1 to 2 oz

Chiococca. Snowberry.

BOTANICAL NAME....Chiococca anguifuga.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT.....West Indies and Brazil.
PROPERTIES.....Tonic, diuretic, emetic, &
PARTS USED.....The bark.

Dose—*Tonic*, 20 to 40 grs. *Emetic*, 2 drs. of the pu

China Root.

BOTANICAL NAME....Smilax China.
NATURAL ORDER....Smilaceæ.
HABITAT.....Japan, China, and Cochin
PROPERTIES.....Diaphoretic and demulcen
PARTS USED.....The root.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Cinchona Flava. Yellow Cinchona Bark. (*Offici*

BOTANICAL NAME....Cinchona calisaya.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT.....Bolivia, & S. Peru, imp. fr
PROPERTIES.....Tonic and febrifuge.
PARTS USED.....The bark. 100 parts yiel of quinia sulph.

Dose—**Dec.** (1 in 16) 1 to 2 oz.; **Ext. Liq.** (4 in 1) 1 **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 5) 1 to 2 dr to 60 grs. as a tonic; 1 to 2 drs. in ague.

Cinchona Pallida. Pale Cinchona Bark. (*Offici*

BOTANICAL NAME....Cinchona Condaminea.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT.....Loxa in Ecuador, cult. in
PROPERTIES.....Tonic and febrifuge.
PARTS USED.....The bark; 100 parts yi *alkaloids*, chiefly quinidia and cinchonia.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 60 grs.; **Tinct Co.** (1 in 10) ½ t

Cinchona Rubra. Red Cinchona Bark. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cinchona succirubra.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT.....Western slopes of Chimborazo, also cult. in India, imported from Guayaquil and Lima.
PROPERTIES.....Tonic, febrifuge.
PARTS USED.....The bark; 100 parts yield about grs. of quin. sulph., and 1 gr. of cinch. sulph.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 60 grs.

Chirata. Chiretta. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Ophelia chirata.
NATURAL ORDER....Gentianaceæ.
HABITAT.....North. India (Nepal & the Morungs.)
PROPERTIES.....Bitter tonic like gentian, *not* incompatible with salts of iron.
PARTS USED.....The entire plant, collected when the fruit begins to form.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 40) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 20 to 120 m.

Cocoa. Cocoa.

BOTANICAL NAME...Theobroma cacao.
NATURAL ORDER....Byttneriaceæ.
HABITAT.....West Indies and South America.
PROPERTIES.....Nutritive as a beverage, and slightly astringent.
PARTS USED.....The seed coats and portions of the kernels; chocolate consists of the torrefied seeds.

Carrageen. Irish Moss.

BOTANICAL NAME...Chondrus crispus.
NATURAL ORDER....Algæ.
HABITAT.....West of Ireland (Clare and Antrim.)
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent, nutritive.
PARTS USED.....The fronds

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 120) ad libitum.

HERBACEOUS. Cinnamon. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME....Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.
NATURAL ORDER.....Lauraceæ.
HABITAT.....Ceylon, cultivated in *India*, *Java*, and *Cayenne*, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Carminative, stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The inner bark.
Dose—Aqua (1 in 8) 1 to 2 oz.; Oleum 1 to 4 m.; Tinct. (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.; enters also into other preparations.

Cocculus Indicus. Levant Nut.

BOTANICAL NAME....Anamirta cocculus.
NATURAL ORDER.....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT.....Malabar Coast, imported from Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon.
PROPERTIES.....Acrid narcotic, used to adulterate beer, and externally to destroy the fungi in ringworm.
PARTS USED.....The dried fruit.
Antidotes—The stomach pump, no chemical antidote; Picrotoxin. Acetic acid affords relief, and artificial respiration should be used.

Coccus. Cochineal. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME.....Coccus cacti.
ORDER.....Hemiptera. Class, Insecta.
HABITAT.....Mexico, Teneriffe, and Honduras.
PROPERTIES.....Anodyne and sedative in whooping cough, and as a colouring agent.
PARTS USED.....The dried female insect.
Dose—Pulv. ½ to 1 gr. Tinct. (1 in 8) 20 to 60 m.

ea Arabica. Coffee.

BOTANICAL NAME ..Coffea arabica.
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT.....Arabia, W. Indies, Ceylon, Brazil, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Cerebral stimulant, used as a beverage, and to counteract the effects of opium and other narcotics.
PARTS USED.....The roasted berry, and occasionally the leaves.

hicum. Meadow Saffron. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Colchicum autumnale.
NATURAL ORDER....Melanthaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, *Messina*, and *Colchis*, from which place it derives its name.
PROPERTIES ... .Diuretic, sedative, and purgative in gout and dropsy.
PARTS USED.....The fresh and dried corm, and the ripe seeds collected about the end of June.

ose—Pulv. 2 to 8 grs.; *Acet.* (1 in 17) ½ to 1 dr.; Ext. ½ to 2 grs.
inct. (1 seeds in 8) 10 to 30 m. **Vin.** (1 corm in 5) 10 to 30 m.
ntidotes—Emetics, followed by demulcent drinks and stimulants if required.

ynthis. Colocynth. (*Officinal.*)

OTANICAL NAME...Citrullus colocynthis.
TURAL ORDER....Cucurbitaceæ.
BITAT.....*Japan, India, Egypt, Mogador, Cape of Good Hope*, Turkey, and Grecian Archipelago; imp. from Smyrna, Trieste, France, and Spain, *Alexandretta, and Mogador.*
PERTIES.....A powerful purgative, acting chiefly on the small intestines.
TS USED.....The dried decorticated pulp freed from the seeds. The fruit is gathered in autumn, when ripe and yellow. 100 parts consist of 28 of pulp and 72 of seed.

Pulv. 2 to 8 grs.; Ext. Co. (1¼ of pulp = ½ of simple t. in 6), 3 to 10 grs. Pil. (1 in 6) 5 to 10 grs.

Conium. Hemlock. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Conium maculatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT... .....England, *Eur.*, *Asia*, *N. & S. Amer.*
PROPERTIES.....Anod., sed., narc., and antispasmod.
PARTS USED.....The fresh & dried leaves, and young branches, gathered in July or August, when the fruit begins to form; also, the dried ripe fruit, gathered in Aug. or Sept. 100 lbs. of leaves yield 21 lbs. when dried.

Dose—**Ext.** 2 to 6 grs.; **Pil.** (5 of Ext. in 6) 5 to 10 grs.; **Suc.** (3 of juice in 4) 10 to 60 m.; **Tinct.** (1 of fruit in 8) 20 to 60 m.; **Catap** (1 of leaf in 14); **Vapor** (1 of Ext. in 12.)

Contrajerva. Contrayerva.

BOTANICAL NAME...Dorstenia Contrajerva.
NATURAL ORDER ...Moraceæ.
HABITAT..... .....Brazil, Trinidad, and Jamaica.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, tonic, and diuretic.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—*Infusum* (1 in 12) 1 to 2 oz.

Copaiba. Copaiva. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Copaifera multijuga & other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Para, and Maranham, and other parts of Brazil and West Indies.
PROPERTIES.....Mucous stimulant in gonorrhœa, &c.
PARTS USED.....The oleo-resin obtained by incision from the trunk, and the oil produced from it by distillation.

***Dose*—Bals.** 20 to 60 m; **Oleum** 5 to 20 m.

riandrum. Coriander. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Coriandrum sativum.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....*South Europe*, cult. in **Essex.**
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The ripe fruit, dried, and the oil distilled in England.
Dose—**Pulv.** 30 to 60 grs.; **Oleum** 2 to 5 m.

tyledon Umbilicus. Navel-Wort.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cotyledon umbilicus.
NATURAL ORDER....Crassulaceæ.
HABITAT.....West of England and Portugal.
PROPERTIES.....Given in nervous diseases & epilepsy.
PARTS USED.....The fresh plant.
Dose—*Ext.* 10 to 20 grs.; *Suc.* ½ to 1 oz.

ocus. Saffron. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Crocus sativus.
NATURAL ORDER....Iridaceæ.
HABITAT.....*As. Min.*, cult. in Spain, Fr., & Italy.
PROPERTIES.....Mild stimulant and antispasmodic, but chiefly used as a colouring agent.
PARTS USED.....The dried stigma and part of the style. (1 gr. contains the stigmas and styles of nine flowers.) Flowers in September and October.
)ose—**Syrup** (1 in 80) 1 to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 20) 1 dr.

ma. Turmeric.

)TANICAL NAME...Curcuma longa.
.TURAL ORDER....Zingiberaceæ.
BITAT.....India, China, Cochin China, & Java.
)PERTIES.....Stimulant carminative, and as a test for alkalies.
TS USED.....The root stock or rhizome.
—*Tinct.* (1 in 6) used in the prep. of turmeric paper.

Cusparia. Cusparia or Angustura Bark. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Galipea Cusparia, and G. *officinalis.*
NATURAL ORDER....Rutaceæ.
HABITAT.....S. America, between Cumana & New Barcelona, imp. fr. S. America and the W. Indies.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant, tonic.
PARTS USED.....The bark.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Tinct.* P. E. (1 in 9) 1 to 2 drs.

Cusso. Kousso. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Brayera anthelmintica.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT.....North-eastern Abyssinia.
PROPERTIES.....Anthelmintic for *tænia solium and bothriocephalus latus.*
PARTS USED.....The flowers and tops gathered before the seeds are quite ripe.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 16) 4 to 8 oz. The whole should be taken (liquid and powder) in the morning fasting, and a saline aperient or castor oil in 3 hours after.

Croton. Croton. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Croton Tiglium.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Ceylon, India, and the Archipelago.
PROPERTIES.....Powerful drastic purgative, and external irritant.
PARTS USED.....The oil from the seeds expressed in England.

***Dose*—Oleum** ½ to 1 m.; **Lin.** (1 in 8); **Sapo** (1 in 5) 1 to 5 grs.

yminum. Cumin.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cuminum Cyminum.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....Sicily and Malta.
PROPERTIES.....Carminative stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The fruit and the oil.

Dose - *Pulv.* 15 to 30 grs.; *Oleum* 1 to 3 m.

ubeba. Cubebs. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cubeba officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Piperaceæ.
HABITAT.....Wild and cultivated in Java.
PROPERTIES .....Mucous stimulant in gonorrhœa, &c.
PARTS USED..... ..The dried unripe fruit, and the oil distilled in England.

Dose—Oleum 10 to 30 m.; **Pulv.** ½ to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

ydonium. Quince.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cydonium vulgaris.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT.....Cabul, Cashmere, S. Eur., & England.
PROPERTIES .....Demulcent.
PARTS USED.....The seeds.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 40) 2 to 4 oz. As hair dressing (1 in 120), consisting of quince 1, glycerine 40, rose water 80.

)ammar Gum.

BOTANICAL NAME...Agathis loranthifolia.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....Moluccas, Batavia, and Singapore.
PROPERTIES .....Used in the preparation of varnish.
PARTS USED.....The gum-resin.

aucus. Carrot.
BOTANICAL NAME...Daucus Carota.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....England and most parts of Europe and Asia.
PROPERTIES.....Galactagogue, and as a stimulant poultice
PARTS USED.....The fresh root.

Digitalis. Foxglove. (*Officinal.*)
BOTANICAL NAME...Digitalis purpurea.
NATURAL ORDER....Scrophulariaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Diuretic and sedative to the heart's action.
PARTS USED.....The dried leaves, gathered in July, when about two-thirds of the flowers are expanded.
Dose—Inf. (1 in 60) 2 to 4 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 10 to 30 m
Digitalinum 1-60th to 1-30th gr.

Dulcamara. Woody Nightshade. (*Officinal.*)
BOTANICAL NAME...Solanum Dulcamara.
NATURAL ORDER....Solanaceæ.
HABITAT.....England. Flowers in June and
PROPERTIES.....Diaphoretic, diuretic, & alter
PARTS USED.....The dried young branches, co in autumn after the leaves have fallen.
Dose—Inf. (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.

Diphylla. Twin Leaf.
BOTANICAL NAME...Jeffersonia Diphylla.
NATURAL ORDER....Berberidaceæ.
HABITAT.....M. & West States of N.
PROPERTIES.....Tonic, alterative, diuret tic in rheumatism and syphilis.
PARTS USED.....The rhizome and rootle
Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 24) 1 to 2 oz.

Dicentra. Turkey Corn or Corydalis.

BOTANICAL NAME...Dicentra Formosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Fumariaceæ.
HABITAT.....Virginia and Canada.
PROPERTIES.....Antisyph., antiscorbutic, tonic, diuretic, and alterative.
PARTS USED.....The tubers.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 32) 1 to 2 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.; *Corydalin*, ½ to 3 grs.

Ecbalium. Squirting Cucumber. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Ecbalium officinarum.
NATURAL ORDER....Cucurbitaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, Greece, & the Archipelago.
PROPERTIES.....Used in the prep. of elaterium, a sediment from the expressed juice, a drastic purgative.
PARTS USED.....The nearly ripe fruit.

Dose—**Elaterium**, 1-16th to ½ gr.

Antidotes—Demulcent drinks and enemata, followed by opiates and stimulants if necessary.

Ergota. Ergot. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Secale cereale.
NATURAL ORDER....Graminaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, but chiefly imp. from Germany, France, and America.
PROPERTIES.....Emmenagogue, and an excitant of involuntary muscular fibre, especially the uterus.
PARTS USED.....Rye grain, diseased by the presence of an imperfect fungus (the mycelium or spawn of *claviceps purpurea*.)

Dose—**Ext. Liq.** (1 in 1) 15 to 30 m.; **Inf.** (1 in 40) 1 to 2 oz. **Tinct.** (1 in 4) 15 to 60 m.; **Pulv.** (in labour) 30 to 60 grs.; *Ergotine*, 1 to 3 grs.

Elemi. Elemi. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Canarium commune.
NATURAL ORDER....Amyridaceæ.
HABITAT.....Manilla, *Brazil, and Mexico.*
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant detergent.
PARTS USED.....The concrete resinous exudation.
Use—As a constituent of **Unguent.** (1 in 5.)

Euphorbium. Euphorbium.

BOTANICAL NAME...Euphorbia canariensis.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT.....The Canary Isl., and Atlas Mount. of N. Africa, imported from Mogadore.
PROPERTIES .....Powerful irritant, errhine, emetic, & cathartic. Seldom used except as a component of horse blister.
PARTS USED.....The concrete resinous juice.
Antidotes—Demulcent drinks and enemata, followed by opiates and stimulants if necessary.

Farina. Flour of Wheat. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Triticum vulgare.
NATURAL ORDER....Graminaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, &c.
PROPERTIES .....Used in cataplasma fermenti, and as an application to the skin in burns and erysipelas.

Fel, Bovinum. Ox Gall. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME.....Bos Taurus.
ORDER.....Ruminantia.
HABITAT.....England, &c. &c.
PROPERTIES.....A gentle aperient in constipation, arising from deficiency of bile.
PARTS USED.....The fresh ox bile, freed from its mucus by solution in spirit, and subsequent evaporation.
Dose—3 to 6 grs. In pill with aloes, or dissolved in an *Enema* (1 in 32) 4 oz.

nugreek. Fenugreek.

BOTANICAL NAME...Trigonella Fænum-græcum.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Southern Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The powdered seeds; used in cattle medicines.

'icus. Fig. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Ficus Carica.
NATURAL ORDER....Moraceæ.
HABITAT.....Asia, and South Europe, imp. from Smyrna.
PROPERTIES.....Laxative and demulcent.
PARTS USED.....The dried fruit; used in the preparation of conf. senna.

'ilix. Male Fern. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Aspidium Filix Mas.
NATURAL ORDER....Filices.
HABITAT.....England, frequent in woods and shady banks.
PROPERTIES.....Anthelmintic.
PARTS USED.....The rhizome; collected in July, Aug. or Sept., and dried. It deteriorates by keeping.
Dose—Ext. Liq. 15 to 30 m., in pill, emulsion, or milk. *Pulv.* 1 to 3 drs., afterwards a dose of castor oil.

'œniculum. Fennel. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Fœniculum dulce.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....Italy, Portugal, &c., imp. fr. Malta.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic carminative.
PARTS USED.....The fruit.
Dose—*Aqua* (1 in 10) 1 to 3 oz.; **Oleum**, 4 to 10 m.

Fucus Vesiculosus. Bladder Wrack

BOTANICAL NAME...Fucus vesiculosus.
NATURAL ORDER....Algæ.
HABITAT..... ...Seashores everywhere.
PROPERTIES.....Alterative in glandular swellings and obesity.
PARTS USED.....The dried plant.
Dose—*Liquor* (16 in 5 of spirit) 1 dr.

Galanga. Galangal.

BOTANICAL NAME...Alpinia galangal.
NATURAL ORDER....Zingiberaceæ.
HABITAT.....China.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant, similar to ginger.
PARTS USED.....The root.
Dose—*Infusum* (1 in 20) ½ to 1 oz.

Galbanum. Galbanum. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Species undetermined. *Galbanum officinale* (Don.)
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ
HABITAT.....Probably native of Persia, Arabia, and Syria. Imp. from India and the Levant.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasm. stimulant, expectorant.
PARTS USED.....The gum-resin obtained by incision from the stem.
Dose—**Pil. Assaf. Co.** (1 in 3½) 5 to 10 grs.; **Emp.** (1 in 11.)

Galium. Wild Rosemary.

BOTANICAL NAME...Galium aparine.
NATURAL ORDER....Rubiaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Recommended in epilepsy.
PARTS USED.....The leaves.
Dose—***Ext.*** 1 dr.; ***Succus*** 2 to 4 oz.

Galla. Galls. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Quercus infectoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Cupuliferæ.
HABITAT.....Asia Minor, Persia, Africa, imported from Smyrna, Constantinople, Bombay, &c.
PROPERTIES.....A powerful astringent to mucous surfaces.
PARTS USED.....The excrescences caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *diplolepis gallæ tinctoriæ*.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 8) ½ to 1 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.; **Ung.** (1 in 6.)

Gaultheria. Partridge Berry, or Mountain Tea.

BOTANICAL NAME...Gaultheria procumbens.
NATURAL ORDER....Ericaceæ.
HABITAT.....Canada and Virginia.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant, emmenagogue, and astringent.
PARTS USED.....The leaves; yields also the volatile oil known as oil of wintergreen.

Dose—*Infusum* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Gentiana. Gentian. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Gentiana lutea.
NATURAL ORDER....Gentianaceæ.
HABITAT.....Sub Alpine meadows of Central and South Europe, collected in Switz., the Tyrol, and Auvergne; imp. from Havre, Marseilles, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Bitter tonic.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—**Ext.** 2 to 10 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 80) 1 to 2 oz.; **Mist.** (1 in 40) ½ to 1 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 18½) ½ to 2 drs.; **Vin.** (1 in 80) ½ to 1 oz.

ınium Maculatum. Spotted Geranium.

BOTANICAL NAME...Geranium maculatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Geraniaceæ.
HABITAT.....England and North America.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent, styptic, and antiseptic.
PARTS USED.....The rhizome and rootlets.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz.; *Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs.; *Tinct.* (1 in 10) 1 to 2 drs.; *Geranin* 1 to 5 grs.

m Urbanum. Common Avens; Herb Bennet.

BOTANICAL NAME...Geum urbanum.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic and astringent tonic.
PARTS USED.....The root.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) ½ to 1 oz.; *Pulv.* 30 to 60 grs.

cyrrhiza. Liquorice. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Glycyrrhiza glabra.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....S. Europe, Syria, foot of Mt. Caucasus, and cult. in Spain, France, Italy, and England.
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent, especially to the bronchial membrane.
PARTS USED.....The root, or underground stem, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. ad lib., enters into various preparations.

ısypium. Cotton. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Gossypium, various species of.
NATURAL ORDER....Malvaceæ.
HABITAT.....America, India, Egypt, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Used in the prep. of Pyroxylin, *also* for medicated pledgets of atropine, morphia, &c.; and as a dressing for burns and irritable sores.
PARTS USED.....The hairs of the seed.

Grana Paradisa. Grains of Paradise.

BOTANICAL NAME...Amomum Melagueta.
NATURAL ORDER....Zingiberaceæ.
HABITAT.....West Africa, and Demarara.
PROPERTIES.....Chiefly used in cattle medicines, and to adulterate beer, but is not injurious.
PARTS USED.....The seeds.

N.B.—By 56 *Geo.* III. c. 58. *No brewer or dealer in beer shall have in his possession, or use grains of paradise, under a penalty of £200; and no druggist shall sell it to a brewer, under a penalty of £500 for each offence.*

Granatum. Pomegranate. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Punica granatum
NATURAL ORDER....Granateæ.
HABITAT.....S. Europe, N. Africa, Bengal, China, and Persia, imported from Germany.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent, anthelmintic for *Tænia solium.*
PARTS USED.....The bark of the root, dried.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.

Guaiacum. Guaiacum. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Guaiacum officinale.
NATURAL ORDER....Zygophillaceæ.
HABITAT.....The West Indies, especially Jamaica and St. Domingo.
PROPERTIES.....Diaphoretic and alterative.
PARTS USED.....The wood sliced, and the resin obtained by natural exudation from the stem, by incision, or by heat.

Dose—Mist. (1 resin in 40) ½ to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 5) ½ to 1 dr.

Gummi Rubrum. Botany Bay Kino, or Red Gum

BOTANICAL NAME...Eucalyptus resinifera.
NATURAL ORDER....Myrtaceæ.
HABITAT.....Australia.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent in diarrhœa, dysentery, relaxed throat, &c.
PARTS USED.....The resinous exudation from the bark.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 40) ½ to 1 oz.; *Garg.* (1 Syr. in 10,) *Gum*, 5 to 10 grs.; *Lot.* or *Inject.* (1 in 10 to 20), *Tinct.* (1 in 4) 20 to 40 m.; *Syr.* (1 in 4.)

Gutta Percha. (*Officinal*).

BOTANICAL NAME..Isonandra gutta.
NATURAL ORDER...Sapotaceæ.
HABITAT.....Singapore & the Malay Archipelago.
PROPERTIES.....A non-elastic gum, which becomes plastic by heat, consisting of the concrete milky juice of the stem; soluble in benzole, chloroform, and turpentine; a solution by heat of 1 dr. of gutta percha and 10 grs. of india rubber in 2 oz. of benzole, is useful for excoriations of the skin, and as a protection to the hands in post mortem examinations.
OFF. PREP.....Liq. Gutta-Percha.

Helleborus Niger. Black Hellebore.

BOTANICAL NAME...Helleborus niger.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT.....Sub Alpine regions of C. & S. Europe, imp. from Hamburgh and Marseilles.
PROPERTIES.....Drastic purgative, allied to colocynth, and emmenagogue. It increases the secretion, and peristaltic motion of the intestines, and acts as a stimulant to the pelvic circulation.
PARTS USED.....The rhizome.

Dose—*Pulv.* 5 to 10 grs.; *Tinct.* (1 in 8) ½ to 1 dr.

Hemidesmus. Hemidesmus or Country Sarsaparilla. (*Off.*]

BOTANICAL NAME....Hemidesmus Indicus.
NATURAL ORDER....Asclepiadaceæ.
HABITAT.....India.
PROPERTIES.....Diaphoretic alter., slightly diuretic. It has been employed as a cheap and efficacious substitute for sarsaparilla in cachectic diseases, but is chiefly used on account of its agreeable flavour.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 10) 2 to 4 oz.; Syr. (1 in 8) 1 to 4 ·lrs.

Hirudo. The Leech. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME. { Sanguisuga medicinalis. The speckled leech. Sanguisuga officinalis. The green leech.
ORDER.....Suctoriæ. Class—annulosa.
HABITAT.....Spain, France, Italy, Hungary.

Mode of Application, &c.—After cleansing the part, apply a little cream, and dry the leeches by rolling them in a clean linen cloth; then grasping the body of the leech in a dry cloth, its head may be directed to the part required; or if more than one, they may be applied by inverting the chip box in which they are contained, holding it in that position until they bite. The bleeding, if excessive, may be stopped by lint and compression, matico leaf, solution of alum, perchloride of iron, or a caustic point.

ordeum. Barley. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Hordeum distichon.
NATURAL ORDER....Graminaceæ.
HABITAT.....Britain, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent and diluent
PARTS USED.....The husked seed.

Dose—Dec. *(1 in 15)* **ad libitum.**

Hydrangea Arborescens. Seven Barks.

BOTANICAL NAME...Hydrangea arborescens.
NATURAL ORDER....Hydrangeaceæ.
HABITAT.....North America.
PROPERTIES.....Lithontriptic in calculus and gravel.
PARTS USED.....The root.

Dose—*Ext. Fluid* (1 in 2) 1 dr.

Hyoscyamus. Henbane. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Hyoscyamus niger.
NATURAL ORDER....Atropaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, cult. at Mitcham, Hitchin, Ampthill, Market Deeping, and Cambridge.
PROPERTIES.....Sedative, anodyne, and narcotic.
PARTS USED.....The fresh and dried leaves, collected when about two-thirds of the flowers are expanded. Flowers in July.

Dose—**Ext.** 3 to 10 grs.; **Succus** (3 in 4) 10 to 60 m.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 30 to 60 m.

Hydrastis Canadensis. Yellow Root.

BOTANICAL NAME...Hydrastis Canadensis.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT.....Northern parts of North America.
PROPERTIES.....Bitter tonic, antiseptic and alterstive in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, &c., and also as a yellow dye.
PARTS USED.....The rhizome and rootlets.

Dose—*Hydrastin* (Resinoid) 2 grs.; Hydrastia (Alkaloid) 1 to 5 grs.

Hydrocotyle. Pennywort.

BOTANICAL NAME...Hydrocotyle Asiatica.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....India.
PROPERTIES.....Tonic and alterative in leprosy and syphilis.
PARTS USED.....The leaves, dried

Dose—*Pulv.* 8 grs.

Ignatia Amara. St. Ignatius' Bean.

BOTANICAL NAME...Ignatia amara.
NATURAL ORDER....Loganiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Phillipine Islands.
PROPERTIES.....Bitter tonic, similar to nux vomica.
PARTS USED.....The seeds.

Dose—**Ext.** ½ to 1 gr.

Ipecacuanha. Ipecacuanha. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME { Cephaelis ipecacuanha (true.,
Psycotria emetica (striated.)
Richardsonia scabra (undulated.)
NATURAL ORDER....Cinchonaceæ.
HABITAT.....Matto Grasso in Brazil, and other parts of South America.
PROPERTIES.....Emetic, expectorant & diaphoretic.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—**Pulv.** *Expectorant* ½ to 2 grs.; *Emetic* 15 to 30 grs.; *Syr.* (1 in 40) 1 to 2 drs.; **Vin** (1 in 20) *Expect.* 10 to 30 m.; *Emet.* 3 to 6 drs.

Indigo. Indigo.

BOTANICAL NAME...Indigofera tinctoria & other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Papilionaceæ.
HABITAT.....India, Guatemala, &c.
PARTS USED.....The blue pigment; a product of fermentation; formerly given in epilepsy, but now only employed in testing and as a dye.

Dose—*Pulv.* 20 to 120 grs.

Ipomæa Cærulea.

BOTANICAL NAME...Ipomæa cærulea, or turpethum.
NATURAL ORDER....Convolvulaceæ.
HABITAT.....India, Malay Archipelago, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Purgative, resembling jalap, but without its nauseous taste and smell, being almost tasteless, gives no pain, and acts speedily.
PARTS USED.....The bark of the root and the seeds.

Dose—*Alcohol. Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.; *Tinct.* (1 seeds in 5,) 1 to 2 drs. In India 6 inches of the fresh root, rasped and taken in milk, is the common dose.

Iris. Orris Root.

BOTANICAL NAME...Iris florentina.
NATURAL ORDER....Iridaceæ.
HABITAT.....Italy, France, and Spain; imp. from Leghorn and Trieste.
PROPERTIES.....Purgative and emetic in large doses, chiefly used in dentifrices and perfumery.
PARTS USED.....The rhizome dried.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 8) used only as a perfume.

Iridin. Blue Flag.

BOTANICAL NAME...Iris versicolor.
NATURAL ORDER....Iridaceæ.
HABITAT.....North America.
PROPERTIES.....Cholagogue, anthelmintic, and renal alterative.
PARTS USED.....The rhizome.
Dose—*Ext.* 1 to 5 grs.

Ichthyocolla. Isinglass.

ZOOL. NAME.....Obtained from various species of acipenser and other genera.
CLASS.....Pisces.
HABITAT.....Black and Caspian Seas and their tributary rivers; imp. from Russia, also Brazil, India, &c.
PARTS USED.....The swimming bladder or sound, used for making jelly, and as a test to distinguish gallic from tannic acid, giving with the latter a yellowish white precipitate.

Jalapa. Jalap. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Exogonium purga.
NATURAL ORDER....Convolvulaceæ.
HABITAT.....Chicanquiaco and other parts of Mexico, imp. from Vera Cruz and Tampico.
PROPERTIES.....Hydrogogue cathartic.
PARTS USED.....The dried tubercles.
Dose—Ext. 5 to 15 grs.; Pulv. 10 to 20 grs.; Pulv. Co. (1 in 8) 10 to 60 grs; Res. 2 to 5 grs.; Tinct. (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.; *Jalapine*, 2 to 4 grs.

Juniperus. Juniper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...**Juniperus communis.**
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....N. Europe, England; imp. from Hamburgh, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant diuretic.
PARTS USED.....The fruit, and the oil distilled in England from the unripe fruit.
Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 in 50) 10 to 60 m.

Juglans Cinerea. Butternut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans cinerea.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT.....United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES.....An excellent purgative, evacuating the alimentary canal, without pain or depletion; said to be one of the most valuable of the indigenous productions of America.
PARTS USED.....The inner bark, collected in May.
Dose—*Extractum* 10 to 30 grs. in pill.

Juglans Regia. The Walnut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Juglans Regia.
NATURAL ORDER....Juglandaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, native of Persia.
PROPERTIES.....Used in scrofula, and also as a dye for the hair.
PARTS USED.....The leaves.
Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 10 grs.

Kamala. Kamela. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Rottlera tinctoria.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT.....India, *Ceylon, China, &c.*
PROPERTIES.....Anthelmintic against *tænia solium*
PARTS USED.....The minute glands covering the capsules.
***Dose*—Pulv.** ½ to 2 drs. in syrup or gruel; Tinct. (1 in 5) 1 to 2 drs.

Kino. Kino. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus Marsupium.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....The Malabar Coast.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent, like catechu, but less effective.
PARTS USED.....The inspissated juice from the trunk.

Dose—Pulv. Kino Co. (3½ in 5) 5 to 20 grs.; **Pulv. Catechu Co.** (2 in 5) 20 to 40 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 2 drs.

Krameria. Rhatany. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Krameria triandra.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT.....Peru, *Bolivia, N. Gran., & W. Ind.*
PROPERTIES.....A powerful astringent and tonic.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 20 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lacmus. Litmus.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Roccella tinctoria, &c.
NATURAL ORDER....Lichenes.
HABITAT.....Canary Is., Madeira, Angola, Madagascar; imp. from Holland.

A blue pigment produced by fermentation and the action of potash and putrid urine.

Use—Tinct. (1 in 10) used only as a test.

Lactuca. Lettuce. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lactusa virosa.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Anodyne, narcotic.
PARTS USED.....The dried flowering herb, and the juice from the flower stalk, fresh and dried.

Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; *Succus.* (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; **Lactucarium** 5 to 8 grs.; **Tinct. Lact** (1 in 10) 20 to 60 m.

(*Officinal*).

NAME..Larixæa Europæa.
)RDER...Coniferæ.
.....The Alps of Italy, Germ., Switz.;
.; cult. in England.
ES.....Astringent and stim. in bronchitis.
ED.....The dried bark, deprived of its layer.
inct. (1 in 8) 20 to 30 m.

sus. Cherry Laurel. (*Officinal.*)

ICAL NAME...Prunus lauro-cerasus.
AL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
AT.....Eng., and S. Europe, nat. of Asia.
RTIES.....Sedative, poisonous, similar to hy-ocyanic acid.
USED.....The fresh leaves from British plants.
Aqua (1 in 1½) 5 to 30 mins.

Sweet Bay.

NICAL NAME. .Laurus nobilis.
RAL ORDER....Lauraceæ.
AT.....Southern Europe and England.
RTIES.....Aromatic stimulant and flavour
USED.....The leaves and berries, the l
ielding ol. lauri.

a. Lavender. (*Officinal.*)

NICAL NAME...Lavandula vera.
RAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
AT.....England, cult. at Mitcha
Hitchin; also in South Europe.
RTIES.....Stimulant, carminative, & s
USED.....The oil dist in Eng. from th
Mæum. 3 to 5 m.; **Spirit** (1 in 50) 20 to 60

Limetta. The Lime. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Citrus limetta.
NATURAL ORDER....Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Southern Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Antiscorbutic and refrigerant.
PARTS USED.....The juice of the fruit, in the preparation of citric acid.

Dose—*Juice* ad lib.

Limonum. The Lemon. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Citrus limonum.
NATURAL ORDER....Aurantiaceæ.
HABITAT.....South Europe, nat. of Asia, imp. fr. Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Italy, and the Azores.
PROPERTIES.....*The peel,* stomachic; *juice,* anti-scorbutic, refrigerant.
PARTS USED.....The fresh outer part of the rind, the expressed juice of the ripe fruit, and the oil.

Dose—*Oleum.* 2 to 5 m.; **Suc.** *ad lib.*: **Syr.** 1 to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Lobelia. Lobelia. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Lobelia inflata.
NATURAL ORDER....Lobeliaceæ.
HABITAT.....N. America, fr. Canada to Carolina.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasmodic, expectorant, diaphoretic, and emetic.
PARTS USED.....The dried flowering herb collected in Aug. or Sept.

Dose—**Tinct.** (1 in 8) 10 to 30 m.; **Æth. Tinct.** (1 in 8) 10 to 30 m.

Linum. Linseed. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Linum usitatissimum.
NATURAL ORDER....Linaceæ.
HABITAT.....Brit., Russia, Egypt, Italy, India, &c
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent, diluent.
PARTS USED.....The seeds and farina.
Dose—Inf. (1 in 30 *ad lib.*; **Cataplasma** (1 in 8½.)

Lupulus. Hop. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Humulus Lupulus.
NATURAL ORDER....Cannabinaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, many parts of Europe and North America.
PROPERTIES.....Tonic, narcotic, sedative.
PARTS USED.....The dried strobiles of the fem. plant.
Dose—Ext. 5 to 10 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.; *Lupuline* 6 to 12 grs.

Lycopodium. Lycopodium.

BOTANICAL NAME...Lycopodium clavatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Lycopodiaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PARTS USED.....The fine powder, consisting of the sporules.
Use—To surround pills to prevent their adhesion.

Lythrum. Purple Loosestrife.

BOTANICAL NAME...Lythrum salicaria.
NATURAL ORDER....Lythraceæ.
HABITAT.....Eng., Europe, Asia, & N. America.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent bitter tonic.
PARTS USED... .....The herb and root, dried.
Dose—Dec. (1 root in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; Pulv. (herb) 1 dr.

Manihot. Tapioca.

BOTANICAL NAME { Manihot utilissima (*Bitter cassava.*) / Manihot janipha (*Sweet cassava.*)
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Brazil, West Indies, Africa.
PROPERTIES.. .....A nutritious and easily digestible food.
PARTS USED.....The granulated starch of the tuber; *cassava bread* is made from the same material, differently prepared.

Manna. Manna. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Fraxinus ornus & F. rotundifolia.
NATURAL ORDER....Oleaceæ.
HABITAT.....Calabria and Sicily, &c., imp. from Messina, Naples, Marseilles, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Mild laxative, nutritive when fresh.
PARTS USED.....The concrete saccharine exudation, obtained by incision from the stem in July or Aug., after the tree has ceased to produce leaves.

Dose—*Children*, 1 to 2 drs.; *Adults*, 1 to 2 oz., dissolved in milk or water.

Maranta. Arrowroot.

BOTANICAL NAME...Maranta arundinacea, & other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Marantaceæ.
HABITAT.....Bermuda, W. Ind., Ceylon, Natal, &c.
PROPERTIES..... ..Nutritive, emollient, demulcent.
PARTS USED.....The starch of the tuber.

Dose—*Ad lib.* as gruel. Boil together ½ pint of water, 1 glass of sherry, a little nutmeg and sugar, then add a dessert spoonful of arrowroot previously mixed with a little cold *water*, and boil three minutes.

Marrubium. Horehound.

BOTANICAL NAME...Marrubium vulgare.
NATURAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Expectorant tonic.
PARTS USED.....The herb.

Dose—*Syr.* (1 in 48) 1 to 2 drs.

Mastiche. Mastich. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pistachio lentiscus.
NATURAL ORDER....Anacardiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Is. of Scio, N. Africa, & S. Europe, imp. from Turkey and the Levant.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent, diuretic.
PARTS USED.....The resinous exudation from the stem, obtained by incision; that which concretes on the stem is called *mastich in the tear;* that which falls to the earth, *common mastich.*

Dose—5 to 10 grs. in *pill; Sol.* (1 in 4 of chloroform) as a tooth stopping.

Matica. Matico. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Artanthe elongata.
NATURAL ORDER....Piperaceæ.
HABITAT.....Huanuco, and elsewhere in Peru.
PROPERTIES.....*Internally,* aromatic bitter stimulant; *externally* a mechanical styptic.
PARTS USED.....The dried leaves.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; Pulv. 30 to 60 grs.; *Tinct.* (1 in 8) 1 to 2 drs.

Mel. Honey. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME.....Apis Mellifica.
ORDER.. ....Hymenoptera. Class—Insecta.
HABITAT.....Britain and other countries, imp. from France and the West Indies, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent, laxative.
PARTS USED.....The saccharine secretion deposited by the bee in the honeycomb.
Dose—*Ad lib.* contained in **Mel. Bor.**; **Oxym. Scillæ**, &c.

Melissa. Balm.

BOTANICAL NAME...Melissa officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
HABITAT.....England and Southern Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Mild stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The dried herb.
Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Mentha Piperita. Peppermint. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Mentha piperita.
NATURAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
HABITAT.....England. S. Eur., Asia, & N. Amer.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic, carminative.
PARTS USED.....The oil distilled in Eng. from the fresh herb when in flower. Flowers, July to Sept. (1 ton of the fresh plant yields about 7 lbs. of oil.)
Dose—**Aqua** (about ½ m. in 1 oz.) 1 to 3 oz.; **Ess.** (1 in 5) 10 to 20 m.; **Oleum.** 2 to 5 m.

Mentha Pulegium. Pennyroyal.

BOTANICAL NAME...Mentha Pulegium.
NATURAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
HABITAT.....England, and various parts of Eur.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, carminative.
PARTS USED.....The oil distilled from the herb, collected when beginning to flower.
Dose—*Aqua* (about ½ m. in 1 oz.) 1 to 3 oz.; **Oleum.** 2 to 5 m.

Mentha Viridis. Spearmint. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Mentha viridis.
NATURAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
HABITAT.....England, Europe, and America.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, carminative.
PARTS USED.....The oil distilled in England from the herb when in flower (August.)

Dose—Aqua (about ½ m. in 1 oz.) 1 to 8 oz. **Oleum** 2 to 5 m.

Menyanthes. Buckbean, or Marsh Trefoil.

BOTANICAL NAME...Menyanthes trifoliata.
NATURAL ORDER....Gentianaceæ.
HABITAT.....England and Germany.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent tonic; used in Silesia as a substitute for hops in beer.
PARTS USED.....The dried leaves.

Dose—*Ext.* 5 to 15 grs.; *Pulv.* 10 to 20 grs.; *Inf.* (1 in 32) 1 to 2 oz.

Mezereum. Mezereon. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Daphne Mezereum & D. Laureola.
NATURAL ORDER....Thymelaceæ.
HABITAT.....Eng. & C. Eur., wild near Andover.
PROPERTIES.....Alter., diuretic, *externally* vesicant.
PARTS USED.....The dried bark of the root and stem.

Dose—Ext. used in **Lin. Sinap. Co.** Dec. **Sarzæ Co.** (1 in 160.)
Antidotes—Stomach pump, demulcent drinks, opiates, and vegetable acids.

Morus. Mulberry. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Morus nigra.
NATURAL ORDER....Moraceæ
HABITAT.....Persia and China, cult. in Britain.
PROPERTIES.....Slightly laxative, used chiefly for *its colour* and flavour.
PARTS USED.....The juice of the ripe fruit.

Dose—Syr. (1 in 2½) 1 to 2 drs.

chus. Musk. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME.....Moschus moschiferus.
ORDER.....Ruminantia. Class—Mammalia.
HABITAT.....Central Asia, imp. from China, *India, Siberia.*
PROPERTIES.....Antispasmodic and nerv. stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The dried secretion of the preputial follicles.

Dose—5 to 15 grs.; chiefly used in perfumery.

Mucuna. Cowhage.

BOTANICAL NAME...Mucuna Pruriens.
NATURAL ORDER... Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....West Indies, England.
PROPERTIES.....A mechanical anthelmintic, against *ascaris lumbricoides* and *ascaris vermicularis.*
PARTS USED.....The hairs of the fruit.

Dose—*Elect.* (1 in 4) 2 to 4 drs. night and morning for 3 or 4 days, then a brisk purgative of jalap or senna.

Myristica. Nutmeg. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Myristica officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Myristicaceæ.
HABITAT.....Banda Islands, *Sumatra, Java, Penang, Bourbon, Madagascar.*
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic carminative.
PARTS USED.....The kernel of the seed, and the volatile and concrete oils obtained by distillation and expression.

Dose—Oleum. 1 to 5 m.; **Pulv.** 5 to 20 grs.; *Sp.* (1 of oil in 50) 10 to 60 m.

Myrrha. Myrrh. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME....Balsamodendron Myrrha.
NATURAL ORDER....Amyridaceæ.
HABITAT.....Arabia Felix, and Abyssinia, imp. from Bombay.
PROPERTIES.....Stim. tonic, expect., emmenagogue.
PARTS USED.....The gum-resin. exud. from the stem.
Dose—**Pulv.** 10 to 30 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 1 dr. is contained in **Dec. Aloes Co.**, **Mist. Ferri Co.**, **Pil. Assaf.**, **Pil. Aloes. c. Myr.**, **Pil. Rhei Co.**

Nectandra The Bebeeru, or Greatheart Tree (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME....Nectandra Rodiæi.
NATURAL ORDER....Lauraceæ.
HABITAT.....British Guiana.
PROPERTIES.....Anti-periodic tonic.
PARTS USED.....The bark.
Use—For the preparation of **Beberiæ Sulphas.**

Nux Vomica. Nux Vomica, or Poison Nut. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME....Stychnos Nux vomica.
NATURAL ORDER....Loganiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Coromandel, & other parts of India.
PROPERTIES.....Bitter tonic.
PARTS USED.....The seeds.
Dose—**Ext.** ½ to 1 gr.; **Pulv.** ½ to 3 grs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) 10 to 20 m.; **Strychnia** 1-24th to 1-12th gr.; Brucia ½ to 5 grs.
Antidotes—Tobacco enemata, chloroform, sal volatile, *animal charcoal.*

Oleum Geranii. Ginger Grass Oil.

BOTANICAL NAME....Andropogon Calamus aromaticus.
NATURAL ORDER....Graminaceæ.
HABITAT.....India.
PROPERTIES.....Used only as a perfume.
PARTS USED.....The oil distilled from the grass.

Oleum Morrhuæ. Cod Liver Oil. (*Officinal.*)

ZOOL. NAME.....Gadus Morrhua.
CLASS .....Pisces.
HABITAT.....Newfoundland, Norway, Fr., & Eng.
PROPERTIES.....Alterative, nutritive.
PARTS USED.....The oil extracted from the fresh liver, at a heat not exceeding 180°.

28 lbs. of livers yield 12 lbs. of oil and 1 lb. of water, which, when evaporated, yields 2 oz. of extract, 5 grs. = ½ oz. oil.

Dose—1 to 8 drs., in milk, coffee, orange wine, or in the form of emulsion.

Oleum Olivæ. Olive Oil. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Olea Europœa.
NATURAL ORDER....Oleaceæ.
HABITAT.....Italy, Sicily, Spain, and N. Africa, native of Asia.
PROPERTIES.....Slightly aperient, demulcent.
PARTS USED....The oil expressed in Eur. from the fruit.

Dose—1 to 2 oz.

Oleum Ricini. Castor Oil. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Ricinus communis.
NATURAL ORDER....Euphorbiaceæ.
HABITAT.....E. & W. Indies, *Italy & N. America.*
PROPERTIES.....*The oil*, purgative; *the leaves*, galactagogue.
PARTS USED.....The oil expressed from the seeds in England, or imp. from the East Indies, *America and Italy.*

Dose—2 to 8 drs. in milk, coffee, or in the form of emulsion. *Dec.* (1 in 10) applied as a fomentation to the breasts.

Oleum Nucis. Cocoa Nut Oil.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cocos Nucifera.
NATURAL ORDER....Palmæ.
HABITAT.....Malabar, Ceylon. &c.
PROPERTIES.....Used in the preparation of candles, pomades, &c.
PARTS USED.....The concrete oil from the nut.

Oleum Theobroma. Cacao Butter. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Theobroma cacao.
NATURAL ORDER....Byttneriaceæ.
HABITAT.....Mexico & S. Amer, cult. in W. Indies.
PROPERTIES.....Used in the preparation of suppositories; equal parts of cacao butter and olive oil form a good substitute for lard.
PARTS USED.....The concrete oil from the seeds; solidifies at 72°.

Oleum Verbena. Lemon Grass Oil.

BOTANICAL NAME...Andropogon Citratum.
NATURAL ORDER...Graminaceæ.
HABITAT.....India and Ceylon.
PROPERTIES.....Used only as a perfume.
PARTS USED.....The oil distilled from the grass.

Olibanum. Olibanum.

BOTANICAL NAME...Boswellia thurifera.
NATURAL ORDER....Amyridaceæ.
HABITAT.....Arabia, E. Africa, Suez, and the Coromandel Coast, imp. from Bombay.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, but chiefly used for plasters, and for fumigation in the form of incense.
PARTS USED.....The gum-resin.

pium. Opium. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Papaver Somniferum.
NATURAL ORDER....Papaveraceæ.
HABITAT.....Asia Minor, imp. from Smyrna; Constantinople, Egypt, *also cult. in India.*
PROPERTIES.....Anodyne soporific.
PARTS USED.....The inspissated juice from unripe capsules.

Dose—**Conf.** (1 in 40) 5 to 20 grs.; **Ext.** (2 in 1) ½ to 1 gr.; **Ext. Liq.** (1 in 22) 10 to 30 m.; **Lin.** (1 Tinct. in 2); **Pil. Ip. c. Scil.** (1 in 23) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pil. Plumb. c. Op.** (1 in 8) 3 to 5 grs.; **Pil. Sap. Co.** (1 in 6) 3 to 5 grs.; **Pulv.** ½ to 2 grs.; **Pulv. Cret. Ar. c. Op.** (1 in 40) 10 to 40 grs.; **Pulv. Ipec. Co.** (1 in 10) 5 to 15 grs.; **Pulv. Kino Co.** (1 in 20) 5 to 20 grs.; **Pulv. Opii Co.** (1 in 10) 2 to 5 grs.; **Tr. Camph. Co.** (1 in 240) 15 to 60 m.; **Tr. Opii** (1 in 15) 5 to 40 m.; **Tr. Opii Am.** (1 in 96) ½ to 1 dr.; **Vin.** (1 *Ext.* in 22) 10 to 40 m.

Antidotes—The stomach pump, emetics, stimulants, compelled exertion, and artificial respiration.

Opoponax. Opoponax.

BOTANICAL NAME...Opoponax Chironium.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....France, Italy, Sicily, Greece, imp. from Turkey.
PROPERTIES.....Antispas., resembling ammoniacum.
PARTS USED.....The gum-resin, obtained by incision from the root.

Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 30 grs.; but rarely used.

Origanum. Wild Marjoram.

BOTANICAL NAME...Origanum vulgare.
NATURAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
HABITAT.....England, South of France, and Asia.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic carminative.
PARTS USED.....The oil distilled from the herb.

Dose—*Oleum 5 to 10* m

Papaver Album. The White Poppy. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME ..Papaver somniferum.
NATURAL ORDER....Papaveraceæ.
HABITAT.....As. Minor, Egypt, Persia, Turkey, and India; cult. at Mitcham, England.
PROPERTIES.....Anodyne and soporific.
PARTS USED.....The dried nearly ripe capsules.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 10); Ext. 2 to 5 grs.; Syr. (1 in 2½) 1 dr.

Papaver Rhœas. The Red Poppy. (*Officinal*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Papaver Rhœas.
NATURAL ORDER....Papaveraceæ.
HABITAT.....England and throughout Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Mild sedative and anodyne.
PARTS USED.....The fresh petals.

Dose—Syr. (1 in 8½) 1 to 2 drs.

Pareira. Pareira or Velvet Leaf. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Chondodendron tomentosum.
NATURAL ORDER....Menispermaceæ.
HABITAT.....Brazil and West Indies.
PROPERTIES.....Tonic, diuretic, & slightly laxative
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 12½) 1 to 2 oz.; Ext. 10 to 20 grs.; Ext. Liq (1 in 1) ½ to 2 drs.

Patchouli. Patchouli.

BOTANICAL NAME...Pogostemon Patchouli.
NATURAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
HABITAT.....Silhet, Penang, the Malay Penins.
PROPERTIES..... ..Used only as a perfume.
PARTS USED.....The dried tops and the oil.

Pepsina. Pepsine.

PARTS USED.....The gastric juice obtained from the stomach of the calf, sheep, or hog, purified, dried, and mixed with starch.

PROPERTIES.....A remedy for indigestion, arising from deficiency of the gastric juice.

Dose—*Boudault's* 10 to 15 grs.; *Pep. Porci* 2 to 4 grs.; *Vin* (1 in 16) ½ oz.; *Liq.* (1 in 8) 1 to 2 drs.

Physostigmatis Faba. Calabar Bean. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Physostigmatis venenosum.

NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.

HABITAT.....Calabar, West Africa.

PROPERTIES.....Sedative, poisonous, induces contraction of the iris and paralysis of the lower extremities

PARTS USED.....The seed.

Dose—**Pulv.** 1 to 4 grs.; **Ext.** 1-16th to ½ gr.; **Tinct.** (1 in 4) 10 to 15 m.

Pimenta. Pimento. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Eugenia Pimenta.

NATURAL ORDER....Myrtaceæ.

HABITAT.....West Indies.

PROPERTIES.....Aromatic carminative.

PARTS USED.....The dried unripe berries, and the oil distilled in England

Dose—**Aqua.** (1 in 11½) 1 to 2 oz.; **Oleum.** 1 to 3 m

Piper Longum. Long Pepper.

BOTANICAL NAME...Chavica Roxburghii & C. officinarum

NATURAL ORDER....Piperaceæ.

HABITAT.....India, Singapore, and Batavia.

PROPERTIES.....Stimulant.

PARTS USED.....The dried spadices, used in pickling, and formerly contained in several *pharmacopœial preparations*, but now omitted.

Piper Nigrum. Black Pepper. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Piper Nigrum.
NATURAL ORDER....Piperaceæ.
HABITAT.....Malabar, *Penang, Sumatra, Batavia*
PROPERTIES... .....Carminative stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The dried unripe berries.
Dose—Conf. (1 in 9) 1 to 2 drs.; *Pulv.* 5 to 15 grs.

Pistachio. The Pistachio Nut.

BOTANICAL NAME...Pistachio vera.
NATURAL ORDER....Anacardiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Syria to Cabul.
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent—used as a dessert.
PARTS USED.....The kernel and the oil.
Dose—*Emul.* (1 oil in 4) ½ to 1 oz.

Pix Burgundica. Burgundy Pitch. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Abies Excelsa.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....Imported from Switzerland.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The resinous exud. from the stem
Use—In plasters (Emp. Picis. Co.)

Pix Liquida. Tar. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Pinus sylvestris.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....Scotland, Denmark, Norway, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Diuretic stimulant and resolvant.
PARTS USED.....The bituminous liquid obtained fro
the wood by destructive distillation.
Dose—5 to 20 m. in pill or emulsion. Ung. (5 in 7.)

Pix Nigra. Black Pitch.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Pinus sylvestris.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....?....Imported from Norway.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant and alterative.
PARTS USED.....The residue left after the distillation of the tar.

Dose—10 to 20 grs. in pill. *Ung.* (1 in 5.)

Plocaria Helminthocorton. Corsican Moss.

BOTANICAL NAME...Plocaria helminthocorton.
NATURAL ORDER....Algæ.
HABITAT.....Corsica.
PROPERTIES.....Anthelmintic against *ascaris lumbricoides.*
PARTS USED.....The moss, consisting of a mixture of various marine vegetables and animals.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Pulv.* 1 to 2 drs.

Podophyllum. May Apple. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Podophyllum peltatum.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT.....N. America, from New England to Georgia.
PROPERTIES.....Cathartic, cholagogue, & alterative.
PARTS USED.....The dried rhizome and resin.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 20 grs.; Resin ¼ to 1 gr.

Prunum. Prune. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Prunus domestica.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT.....Southern Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Gentle laxative.
PARTS USED.....The dried drupe.

***Dose—Conf.* Sennæ 1 to 2 drs.**

Prunus Virginiana. Wild Cherry.

BOTANICAL NAME...Prunus Virginiana.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT.....North America.
PROPERTIES.....Cardial sedative.
PARTS USED.....The inner bark.
Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 32) 2 to 8 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 in 10) 2 to 4 drs.; *Syr.* (1 in 6) 2 to 4 drs.

Pterocarpus. Red Sandal or Sanders Wood. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Pterocarpus santalinus.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Ceylon and *Coromandel.*
PROPERTIES.....Used chiefly as a colouring agent in Tr. Lav. Co.
PARTS USED.....The wood.

Pyrethum. Pellitory. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Anacyclus Pyrethrum.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT.....Spain, the Levant, Barbary, & Arabia.
PROPERTIES.....Acrid, irritant, and sialogogue.
PARTS USED.....The root.
Dose—Tinct. (1 in 5.)

Quassia. Quassia. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Picræna excelsa.
NATURAL ORDER....Simarubaceæ.
HABITAT.....Jamaica.
PROPERTIES.....A simple bitter tonic without astringency.
PARTS USED.....The sliced wood.
Dose—Ext. 3 to 5 grs.; Inf. (1 in 80) 1 to 2 oz.; Tinct. (1 in 40) ½ to 2 drs.; *Tinct.* Co. (1 in 40) 1 to 2 drs.

Quercus. Oak Bark. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Quercus pedunculata.
NATURAL ORDER....Cupuliferæ.
HABITAT.....Britain.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent bitter tonic.
PARTS USED.....The dried bark of young stems collected in spring.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 16) 1 to 2 oz.

Resina. Resin. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from various species of pinus and abies.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....America and N. Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Resolvant in emplastra & unguent.

Rhamnus. Buckthorn. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Rhamnus catharticus.
NATURAL ORDER....Rhamnaceæ.
HABITAT.....Britain.
PROPERTIES.....Drastic purgative.
PARTS USED.....The fresh juice from the ripe berries.

Dose—Syr. ½ to 1 oz.

Rheum. Rhubarb. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Rheum Officinale.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygonaceæ.
HABITAT.....China, Chinese Tartary, and Thibet.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent, purgative, & stomachic.
PARTS USED.....The dried root deprived of the bark.

Dose—Ext. 3 to 10 grs.; **Inf.** (1 in 40) 1 to 2 oz.; **Pil.** (1 in 4) 5 to 10 grs.; **Pulv.** 10 to 20 grs.; **Pulv Co.** (1 in 4½) 30 to 60 grs.; **Syr.** (1 in 14) 1 to 4 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 10) ½ to 1 *oz.; Vin.* (1 *in* 14) 1 to 2 drs.

Rhododendron. Oleander or Rosebay.

BOTANICAL NAME...Rhododendron crysanthemun
NATURAL ORDER....Ericaceæ.
HABITAT.....Siberia and the Caucasus.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant and depressant i
matism and gout; extensively used in Siberi
PARTS USED.....The leaves.

Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 20) 10 oz. every morning.

Rhus Cotinus. Sumach or Wild Olive.

BOTANICAL NAME...Rhus Cotinus.
NATURAL ORDER....Anacardiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Southern Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Used only as a yellow dye,
tanning leather.
PARTS USED.....The bark and wood.

Rhus Toxicodendron. Shumach or Poison Oak.

BOTANICAL NAME...Rhus Toxicodendron.
NATURAL ORDER....Anacardiaceæ.
HABITAT.....North America.
PROPERTIES .....Acrid narcotic, in paralysis
nerves and chronic rheumatism.
PARTS USED..... ..The leaves.

Dose—*Pulv.* ¼ to 1 gr.

Rosa Canina. The Dog Rose (Hips.) (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Rosa canina.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES .....Astringent, used chiefly as a
for other remedies.
PARTS USED.....The ripe fruit deprived of t
seeds.

Dose—**Conf.** (1 in 8) 1 to 2 drs.

Rosa Centifolia. Cabbage Rose. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Rosa centifolia.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, cult. at Mitcham, &c.; Asia.
PROPERTIES.....Used only for its perfume.
PARTS USED.....The fresh petals.
Prep.—Aqua. (1 in 1). *Otto.*, obtained by distillation with water (10,000 flowers yield 18 grs. of otto.)

Rosa Gallica. The Red Rose. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Rosa gallica.
NATURAL ORDER....Rosaceæ.
HABITAT..... .....England, cult. at Mitcham; S. Eur.
PROPERTIES.....Mild astringent.
PARTS USED.....The fresh and dried petals.
Dose—Conf. (1 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; Inf. (1 in 40) 1 to 2 oz.; Syr (1 in 17) 1 to 2 drs.

Rosmarinus. Rosemary. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Rosmarinus officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Labiatæ.
HABITAT... .....S. Europe, As. Minor, cult in Eng.
PROPERTIES.....Antispas. stim., *externally* irritant.
PARTS USED.....The oil distilled in England from the flowering tops.
Dose—Oleum 2 to 5 m.; Spirit (1 oil in 50) ½ to 2 drs.

Ruta. Rue. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Ruta graveolens.
NATURAL ORDER....Rutaceæ.
HABITAT.....England and South Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, emmenagogue.
PARTS USED.....The oil, distilled in England, from fresh leaves and unripe fruit.
Dose—Oleum, 2 to 6 m.; *Syr.* (1 m. in 1 oz.) ½ dr.

Sabina. Savin. (*Official.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...**Juniperus Sabina.**
NATURAL ORDER... Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....**M. & S Eur., As., Russia, & Eng.**
PROPERTIES.....Anthelmintic, emmen.; *ext.* irritant.
PARTS USED.....The fresh and dried tops, and the oil distilled in England.

Dose—Oleum. 2 to 5 m.; Pulv. 5 to 10 grs.; Tinct. (1 in 5) ½ to 1 dr.; Ung. (1 in 3½.)
Antidotes—Emetics, afterwards opiates and demulc. drinks.

Saccharum. Sugar. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Saccharum officinarum
NATURAL ORDER....Graminaceæ.
HABITAT.....W. Indies & other tropical countries.
PROPERTIES.....Nutritive, slightly laxative.
PARTS USED.....The juice of the stem, purified and crystallised.

Dose - Syr. (2 in 3 by weight—6 in 7 by measure.)

Sagapenum. Sagapenum.

BOTANICAL NAME...Sagapenum ferula? *species uncertain.*
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ.
HABITAT.....Persia, Egypt, and the Levant.
PROPERTIES.....Similar to assafœt., but seldom used.
PARTS USED.....The gum-resin, in tears & glutinous masses.

Sabadilla. Cevadilla. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Asagræa officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER ...Melanthaceæ.
HABITAT .....Mexico, Vera Cruz.
PROPERTIES.....Anthelmintic, cathartic, emetic.
PARTS USED.....The dried fruit.

Dose.—Pulv., 4 to 6 grs. Chiefly used for making Vervine

alep. Salep.

BOTANICAL NAME...Orchis mascula, and other species.
NATURAL ORDER....Orchidaceæ.
HABITAT.....Turkey, Persia, Eng., imp. from the Levant.
PROPERTIES.....Emollient and demulcent.
PARTS USED.....The tubercles
Dose—*Dec.* (1 in 80) ad libitum.

alix. Willow.

BOTANICAL NAME...Various species of salix.
NATURAL ORDER....Salicaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Antiperiodic tonic.
PARTS USED.....The bark.
Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; *Salacine* 5 to 10 grs.

ambucus. Elder. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Sambucus nigra.
NATURAL ORDER....Caprifoliaceæ.
HABITAT.....England and Germany.
PROPERTIES.....*Flowers*—mild, stimulant, and sudorific; *berries*—cooling, aperient, and diuretic; *inner bark and leaves*—cathartic and emetic.
PARTS USED.....The flowers (*aqua. ung.*) The berries (*wine*). The inner bark.
Dose—Aqua. (1 in 16); *Dec.* (1 in 20) 4 oz.; *Inf.* (1 flowers in 40) ad lib.; Ung. (1 in 1.)

anguis Draconis. Dragon's Blood.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. fr. Calamus Draco & other plants
NATURAL ORDER....Palmaceæ.
HABITAT.....Java, Socotra.
PROPERTIES.....Used as a colouring for varnish, &c.
PARTS USED.....The resinous exudation from the stem

Santonica. Wormseed. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Artemisia; species undetermined.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT.....Bucharia in Persia, imp. fr. Russia.
PROPERTIES .....Anthelmintic, especially for *lumbrici*.
PARTS USED.....The unexpanded flower heads.
Dose—*Pulv.* 10 to 60 grs.; **Santoninum** 2 to 6 grs.

Sapo Durus. Hard Soap. (*Officinal.*)

COMPOSITION .....Olive oil and soda; entirely soluble in rectified spirit.
PROPERTIES.....Antacid., diur., in large doses purg.
USE.....Soap is given in the form of a strong solution, in poisoning by the mineral acids; as a lithonlytic in uric acid diathesis; and as a purgative combined with rhubarb for habitual constipation.
Dose—5 to 20 grs. In mineral acid poisoning, ½ pint of the strong solution. Emp. (1 in 7); Lin. (1 in 8); Pil. (4 in 5.)

Sapo Mollis. Soft Soap. (*Officinal.*)

COMPOSITION .....Olive oil and potash; entirely soluble in rectified spirit, and not imparting an oily stain to paper.
PREPARATION.....The oil is boiled with a solution of caustic potash, until the whole has become saponified; it is then separated from the glycerine and water by means of evaporation, or by a strong solution of potash.

Sarracenia. Purple Pitcher Plant.

BOTANICAL NAME...Sarracenia purpurea.
NATURAL ORDER....Sarraceniaceæ.
HABITAT.....United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES.....Prophylactic, and as a remedy in small-pox.
PARTS USED.....The rhizome and leaves.
Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; Liquor (1 in 4) 2 to 4 dm.

Sarza. Sarsaparilla. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Smilax officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Smilaceæ.
HABITAT.....Central and *South* America, imp. from Jamaica, *Para, Lima. Guayaquil, &c.*
PROPERTIES.....Alterative, diaphoretic, tonic.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 8) 4 to 10 oz.; **Dec. Co.** (1 in 8) 2 to 10 oz. **Ext. Liq.** (2 in 1) 2 to 4 drs.

Sassafras. Sassafras. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Sassafras officinale.
NATURAL ORDER....Lauraceæ.
HABITAT.....N. Amer., from Canada to Florida.
PROPERTIES.....Alterative, sudorific, stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—Used only in combination with sarsaparilla. See Dec. Sarzæ Co.

Scammonium. Scammony. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Convolvulus Scammonia.
NATURAL ORDER....Convolvulaceæ.
HABITAT.....Syria & As. Minor, and the Grecian Archipelago, imp. fr. Smyrna, *Trieste & Alexandretta.*
PROPERTIES.....A powerful drastic purgative, more active than jalap, less irritant than gamboge; causes griping if there is little intestinal mucus.
PARTS USED.....The gum-resin obt. by incision from the living root, and the resin extracted by spirit.

Dose—Gum 5 to 10 grs.; **Conf.** (1 in 3) 10 to 30 grs.; **Mist.** (*4 grs. Res.* in 2 oz.) 2 to 4 oz.; **Pil. Col. Co.** (1 in 8) 5 to *10 grs.*; **Pulv. Co.** (1 in 2) 10 to 30 grs.; **Resina** 5 to 10 grs.

Scilla. Squill. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Urginea Scilla.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT.....Med., Coasts of Sp., Fr., Sic., Africa, &c., also imp. fr. St. Petersburgh & Copenhagen.
PROPERTIES.....Diuretic, expectorant, and emetic in dose of 8 grs.
PARTS USED.....The sliced and dried bulb. Flowers in August.

Dose—Acet. (1 in 8) 15 to 40 m.; **Oxymel** (1 in 18) ½ to 1 dr.; **Pil.** (1 in 5) 5 to 10 grs.; **Syr.** (1 in 18) ½ to 1 dr.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 10 to 30 m.

Scoparius. Broom. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Sarothamnus Scoparius.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Diuretic and cathartic in dropsy.
PARTS USED.....The fresh and dried tops. Flowers in June.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 20) 2 to 4 oz.; **Succus** (3 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.

Senega. Snakeroot. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Polygala Senega.
NATURAL ORDER....Polygalaceæ.
HABITAT.....South & West parts of N Amer
PROPERTIES.....Diuretic, expectorant and emetic chronic catarrh, croup, dropsy, &c.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—Inf. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs

Senna Alexandrina. Alexandrian Senna. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cassia lanceolata and C. obovata.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Assouan and Dongola, in Nubia, *Desert of Suez, Syria, India,* imp. fr. Alexandria.
PROPERTIES.....An irritant and stimulant purgative.
PARTS USED.....The leaflets, freed from the flowers, pods, and stalks.

Dose—**Conf.** (1 in 11) 1 to 2 drs.; **Inf.** (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.; **Mist. Co.** (1 in 12½) 1 to 1½ oz.; **Syr.** (1 in 2) 1 to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 1 to 4 drs.

Senna, E. I. East Indian Senna.

BOTANICAL NAME...Cassia officinalis? C. Dorskalü.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Mecca in Arabia, imp. from Surat and Bombay.
PROPERTIES.....An irritant and stimulant purgative—quality inferior.
PARTS USED.....The leaflets (generally mixed with legumes and stalks.)

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.

Senna Indica. Tinnevelly Senna. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Cassia elongata.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....Tinnevelly in S. India, imp. from Madras.
PROPERTIES.....An irritant and stimulant purgative.
PARTS USED.....The leaflets freed from legumes and stalks.

Dose—**Conf.** (1 in 11) 1 to 2 drs.; **Inf.** (1 in 10) 1 to 2 oz.; **Mist. Co.** *(1 in 12½)* 1 to 1½ oz.; **Syr.** (1 in 2) 1 to 2 drs.; **Tinct.** *(1 in 8)* 2 to 8 drs.

Serpentaria Virginian Snake Root. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Aristolochia Serpentaria.
NATURAL ORDER...Aristolochiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Southern parts of N. America.
PROPERTIES.....Diaphoretic, stim. tonic in fevers.
PARTS USED.....The dried rhizome.
Dose—Inf. (1 in 40) 1 to 2 oz.; Tinct. (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Sevum Preparatum.

ZOOL. NAME.....Obt. from Ovis Aries, the sheep.
ORDER.....Ruminantia. Class—Mammalia.
PARTS USED.....The internal fat of the abdomen, purified by melting and straining: melts at 103°.
USE—Contained in *Ung. Hydrarg.* and *Emp. Canthar.*

Simaruba. Mountain Damson.

BOTANICAL NAME...Simaruba amara.
NATURAL ORDER....Simarubaceæ.
HABITAT.....Guiana, Cayenne, Jamaica.
PROPERTIES.....Astringent bitter tonic.
PARTS USED.....The dried bark.
Dose—*Inf.* (3 drs. to 1 pt.) 1 to 2 oz.

Sinapis. Mustard. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Sinapis alba and S. nigra.
NATURAL ORDER...Cruciferæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, emetic, *exter.* rubefacient
PARTS USED.....The seeds.
Dose—*Stim.* 5 to 10 grs.; Emet. 1 to 4 drs.; Cataplasma (1 in 2); Lin. Co. (1 ess. oil in 40).

Solomon's Seal.

BOTANICAL NAME...Polygonatum vulgare.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....A stimulant application to congested bruises.
PARTS USED.....The rasped rhizome.

N.B.—*Gerarde* says—"*It taketh away, in one or two nights, any bruse, blacke or blew spots, gotten by falls. or woman's wilfulness in stumbling on their hastie husbands' fists*"—Pereira

Spigelia. Carolina or Indian Pink.

BOTANICAL NAME...Spigelia Marilandica.
NATURAL ORDER....Loganiaceæ.
HABITAT.....Southern parts of N. America.
PROPERTIES.....Anthelmintic, purgative.
PARTS USED.....The dried herb with the roots.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 32) 4 to 8 oz.

Staphisagria. Stavesacre.

BOTANICAL NAME...Delphinium Staphisagria.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT.....S. Europe, the Levant, and the Canary Islands.
PROPERTIES.....Acrid narcotic, emetic, cathartic.
PARTS USED.....The seeds & the alkaloid delphinia.

Dose—*Pulv.* (3 to 8 grs.) for worms; *Dec.* (1 in 40) as a lotion for itch. *Ung.* (1 in 8) to destroy pediculi. *Delphinia* 1-12th *to* ½ *gr.* *Sol. Delph.* (10 grs. in 1 oz. sp.), as an *embrocation.* *Pil. Delph.* (1 in 48) 4 grs. Ung. Delph. (1 in 48.)

Stramonium. Stramonium. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Datura Stramonium.
NATURAL ORDER....Atropaceæ.
HABITAT.....England.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasm., anod., expect., sedative, narcotic.
PARTS USED.....The dried leaves and ripe seeds collected in July, when the plant is in flower.

Dose—Herb for smoking, 1 to 2 grs.; **Ext.** ¼ to ½ gr.; **Tinct.** (1 of seeds in 8) 10 to 30 m.

Styrax. Storax. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Liquidamber Orientale.
NATURAL ORDER....Liquidamberaceæ.
HABITAT..... ...Melassa and Mougla, in As. Minor, also in Cyprus, imp. from Trieste.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasm. expectorant stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The balsam obtained from the bark by expression, or by heat, and purified by means of rectified spirit and straining.

Dose—**Bals.** 10 to 20 grs.; **Pil.** (3 in 5) 2 to 10 grs.; **Tinct. Benz. Co.** (1 in 12½) ½ to 1 dr.

Succinum. Amber. (*Officinal.*)

DESCRIPTION.....A fossil vegetable product washed up by the sea.
HABITAT.....Shores of the Baltic and India.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasmodic stimulant.
USE .....In the preparation of *ol. succini.*

Dose—*Oleum* 5 m.

Sumbul. Sumbul. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Sumbulus Moschatus.
NATURAL ORDER....Umbelliferæ ?
HABITAT.....Central Asia, imp. fr. India & Russia.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasmodic stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—Tinct. (1 in 8) 10 to 20 m.

Tabacum. Tobacco. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Nicotianum Tabacum.
NATURAL ORDER....Atropaceæ.
HABITAT.....N. Amer., *W. Ind., Turkey, Persia, and Brazil.*
PROPERTIES.....Emetic, expect., narcotic, sedative.
PARTS USED.....The dried leaves.

Dose—Used only for *inhalation*, & as an **enema** (1 dr. in 24 oz.)
Antidotes—Emetics, internal and external stimulants.

Tamarindus. Tamarinds. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Tamarindus Indica.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT.....East and West Indies.
PROPERTIES.....Laxative refrigerant.
PARTS USED.....The pulp of the fruit.

Dose—*Ad lib.* contained in *Conf.* Sennæ.

Taraxacum. Dandelion. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Taraxacum Dens Leonis.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT.....Britain, Europe, and elsewhere.
PROPERTIES.....Alter. diuretic, laxative, cholagogue.
PARTS USED.....The fresh and dried roots gathered between Sept. and Feb., but never during frost.

Dose—Dec. (1 in 20) 2 to 4 oz.; **Ext.** 5 to 15 grs.; **Succus** (*3 in 4*) 1 to 2 drs.

Tanacetum. Tansy.

BOTANICAL NAME...Tanacetum vulgare.
NATURAL ORDER....Compositæ.
HABITAT.....England and the Continent.
PROPERTIES.....Tonic, anthelmintic.
PARTS USED.....The herb.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 3 oz.

Terebinthina Canadensis. Canada Balsam. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Abies Balsamea.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Similar to other turpentines.
USE .....In the preparation of **Charta Epispastica** and **Collod. Flexile**; also for picture varnish (1 in 8 of mastic varnish.)

Dose—Bals. 20 to 30 grs. in the form of pill.

Terebinthina Oleum. Oil of Turpentine. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Pinus palustris, P. Tæda, and P. Pinaster.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....N. America and France.
PROPERTIES.....Diuretic, sudorific, and astringent; *in large doses*, anthelmintic and cathartic.
PARTS USED.....The oil distilled from the turpentine

Dose—**Conf.** (1 in 4) 1 to 2 drs.; **Enema** (1 in 16); **Lin.** (16 in 19), **Lin. Acet.** (1 in 3); **Oleum.** *diuretic* 10 to 60 m.; *Anthelmintic* ½ to 1½ oz.; **Ung.** (1 in 2.)

Terebinthina Veneta. Venice Turpentine.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Larix Europœa.
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....Italy, Switzerland, &c.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant diuretic, resolvent.

Terebinthina Chio. Chio Turpentine.

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Pistacia terebinthus.
NATURAL ORDER....Anacardiaceæ.
HABITAT.....S. Eur., As. Minor, Syria, Scio, and N. Africa.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant diuretic.
PARTS USED.....The resinous exud. from the bark.
Dose—10 to 30 grs.

Theriaca. Treacle. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obt. from Saccharum officinarum.
NATURAL ORDER....Graminaceæ.
HABITAT.....West Indies, and other tropical countries.
PROPERTIES.....Laxative demulcent.
PARTS USED.....The uncrystallisable sugar.
Dose—*Ad lib.*, used in pill masses.

Thus Americanum. Frankincense. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Obtained from Pinus palustris and P. Tæda, formerly from *Abies excelsa.*
NATURAL ORDER....Coniferæ.
HABITAT.....Southern States of N. America.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, contained in emp. picis.

Tonga Bean.

BOTANICAL NAME...Coumarouna odorata.
NATURAL ORDER....Leguminosæ.
HABITAT .....French Guiana.
PROPERTIES.....Used as a perfume.
PARTS USED......The seed.

Uva Ursi. Bearberry. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.
NATURAL ORDER....Ericaceæ.
HABITAT.....England, *Europe and N. Ameri*
PROPERTIES.....Astringent tonic.
PARTS USED.....The dried leaves coll. in Sept. or
Dose—Dec. (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Valerian. Valerian. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Valeriana officinalis.
NATURAL ORDER....Valerianaceæ,
HABITAT.....England, cult. in Hampshire
Derbyshire.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasmodic, stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The dried root, coll. in Sept. or
Dose—Inf. (1 in 40) 1 to 2 oz.; **Tinct.** (1 in 8) 1 to 2 drs.;
Tr. Val. Am (1 in 8 ½ to 1 dr.

Vanilla. Vanilla.

BOTANICAL NAME...Vanilla planifolia, V. palmatum,
NATURAL ORDER....Orchidaceæ.
HABITAT.....Vera Cruz, Honduras, Venezu
and Bahia.
PROPERTIES.....Aromatic stimulant, used chiefl
a flavour.
PARTS USED.....The dried pod.
Dose—*Pulv.* (1 in 4 of sugar) 1 dr.; ***Tinct.*** (1 in 6) for flavo

Veratrum Album. White Hellebore.

BOTANICAL NAME...Veratrum album.
NATURAL ORDER....Melanthaceæ.
HABITAT.....Alps and Pyrenees.
PROPERTIES.....Emetic, cathartic, anodyne, errh
PARTS USED.....The dried rhizome.
... grs.; ***Vin.*** (1 in 5) 10 m. gradually incr

Veratrum Viride. Green Hellebore. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME...Veratrum viride.
NATURAL ORDER....Melanthaceæ.
HABITAT.....United States and Canada.
PROPERTIES.....Powerful arterial sedat. & purg
PARTS USED.....The dried rhizome.
Dose—Tinct. (1 in 5) 5 to 20 mins.

Viola. Violet.

BOTANICAL NAME...Viola odorata.
NATURAL ORDER....Violaceæ.
HABITAT.....England and S. Europe.
PROPERTIES.....Demulcent and slightly laxative
PARTS USED.....The fresh petals.
Dose—*Syr.* (1 in 5) ½ to 1 dr. for children.

Winteri Cortex. Winter's Bark.

BOTANICAL NAME...Drimys Winteri.
NATURAL ORDER....Magnoliaceæ.
HABITAT.....Straits of Magellan, Chili, Peru & N. Grenada.
PROPERTIES.....Antispasmodic and tonic.
PARTS USED.....The dried bark.
Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 20) 1 to 2 oz.

Xanthorrhœa. Grass Tree.

BOTANICAL NAME...Xanthorrhœa hastilis.
NATURAL ORDER....Liliaceæ.
HABITAT.....Australia.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, expectorant, in chronic catarrhs.
PARTS USED.....The balsamic resin, called black boy *gum.*

Xanthorrhiza. Yellow Root.

BOTANICAL NAME...Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.
NATURAL ORDER....Ranunculaceæ.
HABITAT.....S. & Western States of N. America.
PROPERTIES.....Pure bitter tonic.
PARTS USED.....The dried root.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 24) 1 to 2 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 in 8) ½ to 2 drs.

Xanthoxylon. Prickly Ash.

BOTANICAL NAME...Xanthoxylon fraxineum.
NATURAL ORDER....Xanthoxylaceæ.
HABITAT.....North America.
PROPERTIES.....Stimulant, alterat. tonic in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, cholera, &c.
PARTS USED.....The bark and fruit.

Dose—*Inf.* (1 in 32) 1 to 4 oz.; *Tinct.* (1 bark in 10) 1 to 2 drs.; *Tinct.* (1 fruit in 5) ½ to 1 dr.; *Xanthoxylin* 1 to 3 grs.

Zingiber. Ginger. (*Officinal.*)

BOTANICAL NAME.. Zingiber officinale.
NATURAL ORDER....Zingiberaceæ.
HABITAT.....E. & W. Indies, and the tropical regions of Asia, Africa, and America.
PROPERTIES.....Carminative stimulant.
PARTS USED.....The dried rhizome.

Dose—Pulv. 10 to 30 grs.; Syr. (1 in 30) ½ to 1 dr.; Tinct. (1 in 8) 15 to 60 m.; Tinct. Fort. (1 in 2) 5 to 20 m.

ADDITIONS

TO THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA

OF 1867.

Areca, Areca Nut (Betel-nut.)

BOTANICAL SOURCE..... ..Areca Catechu. (PALMÆ.)

HABITAT .....East Indies.

PROPERTIES .....Anthelmintic, astringent.

PARTS USED .....The seed.

Dose—½ to ¾ oz., in powder.

Aurantii Fructus.—*See Materia Medica* (Aurant Amar.)

Æther Aceticus. ($C_4 H_5 O, C_4 H_3 O_3$, or $C_2 H_5 C_2 H_3 O_3$.)

Acetic Ether, prepared by distilling a mixture of 8 parts of dry acetate of soda, 5 parts of rectified spirit, and 10 parts sulphuric acid; adding the distilled product to half its weight of chloride of calcium, in a stoppered bottle; letting them remain 24 hours, then decanting and rectifying the ethereal liquid. Sp. gr. 0·910. Boiling point 166°. Freely soluble in rectified spirit, or ether, and in 12 parts of water at 60°.

Dose—20 to 60 minims.

Ammoniæ Nitras. ($NH_3 NO_5 HO$, or $NH_4 NO_3$.)

Nitrate of Ammonia, prepared by neutralising dilute nitric acid with solution of ammonia, or carbonate of ammonia, evaporating the solution until crystals are formed, and keeping these fused at a temperature not exceeding 320°, until the vapour of water is no longer emitted. A white deliquescent salt, soluble in less than its own weight of water—sparingly in spirit. At 350° to 450° it is resolved into NO or $N_2 O$ and the vapour of water.

Amyl Nitris. ($C_{10} H_{11} O, NO_3$, or $C_5 H_{11} NO_2$.)

Nitrite of Amyl, produced by the action of nitric or nitrous acid on amylic alcohol. A yellowish ethereal liquid, and peculiar, not disagreeable odour. Sp. gr. 0·877. Boiling point 205°. Freely soluble in rectified spirit, insoluble in water.

Dose—2 to 5 minims, by inhalation.—To be used with caution.

Calcis Hypophosphis. ($Ca O, PO, 2HO$, or $Ca\ 2PH_2 O_2$.)

Hypophosphite of Lime, prepared by heating phosphorus with hydrate of lime and water, until phosphoretted hydrogen gas ceases to be evolved, filtering and separating uncombined lime with carbonic acid gas, and evaporating the remaining solution until the salt separates in a crystalline form. A white crystalline salt with pearly lustre and bitter nauseous taste; soluble in 6 parts water, insoluble in rectified spirit.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Bismuthi Oxidum. ($Bi_2 O_3$, or $Bi_2 O_3$.)

Oxide of Bismuth, prepared by boiling for 5 minutes 16 oz. of subnitrate of bismuth, with 4 pints of solution of soda, decanting, washing the precipitate and drying by the heat of a water bath. A dull lemon-yellow powder, insoluble in water.

Dose—5 to 15 grs.

Chloral Hydras. (C_4 HCl_3 O_2, 2HO, or C_2 HCl_3 O, H_2 O)

Hydrate of Chloral, produced by the action of dry chlorine gas on anhydrous alcohol, purified, by treatment, first with sulphuric acid and afterwards with lime, and converted into the solid hydrate by the addition of water. In colourless, non-deliquescent crystals, pungent, but not acrid odour, and rather bitter taste, soluble in less than its weight of water, spirit or ether, and in 4 times its weight of chloroform.

Dose—5 to 30 grs. **Off. Prep.** Syrupus Chloral (10 grs. in 1 dr.)

Gutta Percha.—*See Materia Medica* (Gutta Percha.)

Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum. (Hg O, or Hg O.)

Yellow Oxide of Mercury, a yellow powder, prepared by precipitating a solution of 2 oz. of hyd. perchlor. in 1 pint of distilled water, with 1 pint of solution of soda, washing and drying the precipitate.

Laricis Cortex.—*See Materia Medica* (Larix.)

Pepsin. (Pepsin.)

A preparation of the mucous lining of a fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf. The stomach having been cut open, and laid on a board with the inner surface upwards, any adhering portions of food, dirt, or other impurity are to be removed, and the surface slightly washed with cold water; the clean mucous membrane is then to be scraped with a blunt knife, and the viscid pulp thus obtained is to be immediately spread on glass or glazed earthenware, and quickly dried at a temperature not exceeding 100°. The dried residue is to be powdered and kept in a stoppered bottle.

Two grains of it with 1 oz. of distilled water and 5 minims of hydrochloric acid should dissolve 100 of hard boiled white of egg, in thin shavings, on being digested for 4 hours at a temperature of 98°.

Dose—2 to 5 grs.

Sapo Animalis. (Curd Soap.)

A soap made with soda and a purified animal fat consisting principally of stearin. This soap may be substituted for the hard soap made with olive oil in preparing the Lin. Potas. Iod. c Sap. It is contained in Pil. Scam. Co.; Suppos. Ac. Carbol. c Sap.; Suppos. Morph. c Sap.; and Suppos. Ac. Tannic. c Sap.

Sodæ Hypophosphis. (Na O, PO, 2HO, or $Na\ PH_2\ O_2$.)

Hypophosphite of Soda, prepared by adding carbonate of soda to a solution of hypophosphite of lime, as long as a precipitate of carbonate of lime is formed, filtering and evaporating to dryness, by means of a steam bath, keeping it constantly stirred when the salt begins to solidify. A white granular, deliquescent salt, having a bitter nauseous taste, very soluble in water and spirit, but insoluble in ether.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

FORMULÆ.

Aqua Chloroformi.

Chloroform..... 1 dr.
Distilled Water..... 25 oz.

Put them in a two-pint stoppered bottle, and shake them together, until the chloroform is entirely dissolved.

Dose—½ to 2 oz.

Charta Sinapis.

Solution of Gutta-percha ..... 2 oz. or q.s.
Black Mustard Seeds, in powder ..... 1 oz.

Mix the mustard with the gutta-percha solution so as to form a semi-fluid mixture; pour it on a dinner-plate, and pass one side of strips of cartridge paper over its surface, then lay the paper on a table with the coated side upwards until dry. Before being applied to the skin, let the mustard paper be immersed for a few seconds in tepid water.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.

Liquorice Root, in coarse powder ..... 16 oz.
Distilled Water ..... 4 pts.

Macerate the root in 2 pints of the water for 12 hours, strain and press; again macerate the pressed mass with the remaining water for 6 hours, strain and press. Mix the strained liquors, heat them to 212°, and strain through flannel; then evaporate by a water bath until it has acquired, when cold, the sp.gr. 1·160; add one-eighth of its volume of rect. spirit; let the mixture stand for 12 hours, and filter.

Dose—1 drachm.

Injectio Morphiæ Hypodermica.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia	88 grs.
Solution of Ammonia	q. s.
Acetic Acid	q. s.
Distilled Water	ad. 2 oz.

Dissolve the morphia in 2 oz. of distilled water, by means of a gentle heat; add solution of ammonia until the liquid is slightly alkaline; when cool, collect the precipitate on a filter, wash and drain; then transfer the morphia to a porcelain dish, add 1 oz. of distilled water, apply a gentle heat, and carefully add acetic acid until the morphia is dissolved, and a very slightly acid solution formed. Add, now, distilled water, to make the solution measure 2 oz. Filter, and preserve in a stoppered bottle, excluded from the light.

12 minims contain 1 grain of Acetate of Morphia.

Dose—1 to 6 minims, by subcutaneous injection.

Liquor Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha, in thin slices	1 oz.
Chloroform	8 oz.
Carbonate of Lead, in fine powder	1 oz.

Dissolve the gutta percha in 6 oz. of Chloroform in a stoppered bottle, add the carbonate of lead, previously mixed with the remaining chloroform, and after shaking several times, allow the insoluble matter to subside. Lastly, decant the clear liquid, and keep it in a stoppered bottle.

Off. Prep. in which it is used- Charta Sinapis.

Liquor Magnesiæ Citratis.

Carbonate of Magnesia	100 grs.
Citric Acid	200 grs.
Syrup of Lemons	½ oz.
Bicarbonate of Potash, in crystals	40 grs.
Water	ad. 10 oz.

Dissolve the citric acid in 2 oz. of the water, add the magnesia, and stir until it is dissolved. Filter into a strong half-pint bottle, add the syrup, and sufficient water to nearly fill it, then introduce the potash, and immediately cork and wire. Afterwards shake until the potash is dissolved.

Dose—5 to 10 oz.

Oleum Phosphoratum.

Phosphorus	q. s.
Oil of Almonds	q. s.

Heat the oil for 15 minutes at a temperature of 300°, and when cool, filter through paper. Put 4 oz. of this oil in a stoppered bottle, capable of holding 4½ oz., and add 12 grs. of phosphorus. Immerse the bottle in hot water, until the temperature of the oil is 180°, removing the stopper occasionally to allow the escape of air, then shake until the phosphorus is dissolved.

Dose—5 to 10 minims.

Pilula Phosphori.

Phosphorus	2 grs.
Balsam of Tolu	120 grs.
Yellow Wax	60 grs.

Put the phosphorus and tolu into a wedgwood mortar half-full of hot water, and when the phosphorus has melted and the tolu become soft, rub them together, beneath the water, until no particles of the phosphorus are visible, the temperature of the water being maintained at 140°. Now add the wax, and as it softens mix it thoroughly with the other ingredients. Allow it to cool without being exposed to the air, and keep in a bottle immersed in cold water. It may be softened with a few drops of spirit when made into pills.

Dose—3 to 6 grains.

Pilula Scammonii Composita.

Resin of Scammony	1 oz.
Resin of Jalap	1 oz.
Curd Soap, in powder	1 oz.
Strong Tincture of Ginger	1 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2 oz.

Add the tincture and spirit to the soap and resins, and dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat, then evaporate in a water bath to a pilular consistence.

Dose—5 to 15 grains.

Pulvis Elaterii Compositus.

Elaterium	10 grs.
Sugar of Milk	90 grs.

Rub them together in a mortar until they are reduced to a fine powder, and intimately mixed.

Dose—½ to 5 grains.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus.

	BRITISH.	GERMAN.
Senna, in fine powder	2 oz.	2 oz.
Liquorice Root, in fine powder	2 oz.	2 oz.
Refined Sugar, in powder	6 oz.	6 oz.
Sulphur		1 oz.
Fennel		1 oz.

Mix thoroughly, pass through a fine sieve, and finally rub it lightly in a mortar.

Dose—30 to 60 grains.

Succus Belladonnæ.

Belladonna, fresh leaves, and young branches	7 lbs.
Rectified Spirit	q.s.

Bruise the belladonna in a stone mortar, press out the juice, and to every 3 measures of juice, add one of spirit. Set aside 7 days, and filter. Keep it in a cool place.

Dose—5 to 15 minims.

Succus Hyoscyami.

Hyoscyamus, fresh leaves, and young branches .....7 lbs.
Rectified Spirit ..... q.s.
Bruise the hyoscyamus in a mortar, press out the juice, and to every 3 measures of juice, add one of spirit. Set aside 7 days, and filter. Keep in a cool place.

Dose—½ to 1 drachm.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone.

Carbolic Acid ..... 12 grs.
Curd Soap, in powder ..... 180 grs.
Starch, in powder ..... q.s.
Mix the acid with the soap, and add sufficient starch to form a paste of suitable consistence. Divide into 12 equal parts, and form into conical suppositories.

Suppositoria Morphiæ cum Sapone.

Hydrochlorate of Morphia ..... 6 grs.
Glycerine of Starch ..... 50 grs.
Curd Soap, in powder ..... 100 grs.
Starch, in powder ..... q.s.
Mix the morphia with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add sufficient starch to form a paste of suitable consistence. Divide into 12 equal parts, and form into conical suppositories.

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici cum Sapone.

Tannic Acid ..... 36 grs.
Glycerine of Starch ..... 50 grs.
Curd Soap, in powder .....100 grs.
Starch, in powder ..... q.s.
Mix the acid with the glycerine of starch and soap, and add sufficient starch to form a paste of suitable consistence. Divide into 12 equal parts, and form into conical suppositories.

Syrupus Chloral.

Hydrate of Chloral ..... 80 grs.
Distilled Water ..... 4 drs.
Simple Syrup ..... ad. 1 oz.

Dissolve the chloral in the water, and add syrup to 1 oz.

Dose—½ to 2 drachms.

Tinctura Aurantii Recentis.

Bitter Orange Peel, fresh ..... 6 oz.
Rectified Spirit ..... ad. 20 oz.

Carefully cut from the orange the coloured part of the rind, in thin slices, and macerate 6 oz. of this in a pint of spirit for 7 days. Then pour off the liquid, press the dregs, mix the liquid products and filter; finally, add sufficient spirit to make 1 pint.

Dose—1 to 2 drachms.

Tinctura Laricis.

Larch Bark, in coarse powder ..... 2½ oz.
Rectified Spirit ..... ad. 20 oz.

Macerate in 15 oz. of spirit, for 48 hours, then percolate with the remaining spirit. Afterwards press the marc, mix the products, filter, and add spirit to 1 pint.

Dose—20 to 30 minims.

Tinctura Quiniæ Ammoniata.

Sulphate of Quinia ..... 160 grs.
Solution of Ammonia ..... 2½ oz.
Proof Spirit ..... 17½ oz.

Dissolve the spirit in a gentle heat, and add the ammonia.

Dose—½ to 2 drachms. (1 gr. of quinine in 1 dr.)

NON OFFICINAL FORMULÆ, &c.

Acidum Phosphoricum (Syrupy). ($H_3 PO_4$.) (Symes.)

Preparation—Dissolve 1000 grains of glacial phosphoric acid (HPO_3) (free from phosphate of ammonia) in 6 oz. of distilled water; add 1 dr. of nitric acid, and boil down, in a porcelain dish, to the consistence of syrup, or until all the nitric acid disappears. If wanted for immediate use, dilute, when nearly cold, with water, to make 22 oz., which will then correspond with the B. P. dilute acid. The product is a syrupy liquid ($H_3 PO_4$), sp. gr. 1·5, and contains about 50 per cent. of ($P_2 O_5$) phosphoric anhydride.

Acidum Sulpho-Carbolicum.

Is prepared by heating gradually 2 vols. of pure carbolic acid with 1 vol. of sulphuric acid, until the temperature rises 290° Fahr., at which it should be kept 15 minutes, and then allowed to cool. The product is a syrupy liquid of a rich wine colour, passing afterwards into a reddish brown crystalline mass.

Amyli Iodium. (Petit.)

Dissolve 12 grammes of iodine in ether and triturate with 100 grms. of starch, until the ether has evaporated: transfer to a porcelain capsule, and expose it to the heat of boiling water for half an hour, occasionally stirring. The product contains only 4 per cent. of iodine, but the excess used is necessary to produce a *soluble* iodide. It is also made into a syrup, by dissolving in water and adding sugar.

Dose—5 to 10 grs.

Anti-Asthmatic Paper. (M. Hager.)

Nitrate of Potash	60 grammes.
Powdered Myrrh	10 ..
Belladonna Leaves, in fine powder	60 centigrammes
Stramonium..do	60 ..
Digitalis.....do	60 ..

Soak unsized paper thoroughly in hot water, squeeze it dry, and then incorporate it with the above powder, roll it out into sheets, or make into pastilles, and dry. It is said to possess remarkable antispasmodic properties when burnt.

Anæsthetics, New. (Dr. Richardson.)

Bromide of Ethyl, or Hydrobromic Ether ($C_2 H_5 Br$), is prepared by distilling bromide of potassium with strong sulphuric acid and alcohol. The product is a light, volatile liquid, sp. gr. 1·400, B. Pt. 104° Fahr.. which undergoes change on exposure to air. It is a powerful deodorizer and anæsthetic, but causes irritation of the throat, and occasionally vomiting.

Bromide of Methyl ($CH_3 Br$) is a gas obtained by mixing, at a low temperature, 50 parts bromine, 7 parts phosphorus, and 100 parts of methylic alcohol. B. Pt. 55° Fahr. It is a powerful deodorizer, and destructive of decomposing organic matter; also an anæsthetic.

Bichloride of Methylene ($CH_2 Cl_2$) is obtained by acting on chloroform with nascent hydrogen, which replaces an equivalent of chlorine by one of hydrogen. Sp. gr. 1·340, B. Pt. 88° Fahr. It has a sweet odour, resembling chloroform, produces anæsthesia less rapidly, but it is deep and well sustained, and the recovery is quiet, and more rapid. It is also safer, but, like it, occasionally produces sickness.

Dose—2 to 4 drs. by inhalation.

Anæsthetics, New—*continued.*

Hydramyl-chlor. consists of a mixture of one part of bichloride of methylene and one part of amyl hydride. Sp. gr. ·725, B. Pt. 90° to 98°. It is very agreeable to breathe, and rapid in its action, producing anæsthesia in 40 seconds, with complete recovery without vomiting or nausea within the minute, and is therefore well adapted for short operations.

Dose—1 to 2 drs. by inhalation.

Methyl-Ethylic Ether is prepared by heating a mixture of one part of pure methylic alcohol with two parts of sulphuric acid, washing the gaseous methylic ether, which comes over, and saturating with it absolute ethylic ether of sp. gr. ·720, at a temperature of 32° Fahr. For short operations it is superior to nitrous oxide, because air can be given with it, and it does not asphyxiate—to chloroform or bichloride of methylene, because it does not produce muscular spasm or syncope. It produces anæsthesia in from 60 to 70 seconds, and the recovery is almost instantaneous, without any unpleasant effects.

Dose—1 to 2 drs., administered by inhalation.

Nitrous Oxide Gas (N_2O). (J. T. Porter.) May be prepared by heating pure nitrate of ammonia to 400° Fahr., taking care to keep the temperature steady; to free the gas from impurities by passing it successively through water, solution of proto-sulphate of iron, and caustic potash, and to expel the air from the wash bottles and flask before collecting the gas. It is soluble in an equal volume of water; is condensed into a fluid by a pressure of 30 atmospheres at 0° cent., and can be frozen into a solid by the cold produced by its own evaporation. It is a safe and rapid anæsthetic, producing insensibility in from 45 seconds to 2 minutes, the average about 80 seconds, without causing vomiting or any unpleasant effects.

Dose—2½ to 6 gallons; average about 3½ gals.

Apomorphia, Chloride of,

Is prepared by submitting chloride of morphia to the act of hydrochloric acid, at a high temperature, for seve hours. The product is a white crystalline powder, wh becomes green on exposure to moist air, and diff chemically from morphia, by containing the elements water less. It is soluble in 30 parts of cold water. It said to be the most rapid and efficient emetic known, a is not accompanied by nausea or any ill effects.

Dose—$\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{4}$th gr. by the mouth, $\frac{1}{10}$th gr. hypodermical

Benzoated Oil.

Gum Benzoin elect	2 oz.
Sulphuric Ether	4 oz.
Castor Oil	1 oz.

Macerate the Benzoin in the ether for 24 hours, with freque agitation, filter, add the oil, and transfer to a shall vessel, that the ether may evaporate. The product i soft extract, admirably adapted for benzoating ointme in the proportion of $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 1 oz.

Carbon, Bisulphide of ($C S_2$),

Is obtained by passing the vapour of sulphur over charco heated to redness in a porcelain tube. It is a transpare colourless, volatile fluid, having a pungent, somewh aromatic taste, and generally a fœtid smell. It is perfec soluble in absolute alcohol, and is a solvent for bromi iodine, india rubber, phosphorus, and sulphur. Tak internally, it is a diffusible stimulant. It has also be proposed as a test for estimating the proportion of wa in alcohol. (See Year B. of Pharmacy. 1871.)

Caustic Ethylates ($C_2 H_5$) K or Na. (Dr. Richardson.)

Crystalline substances, in which one atom of the hydrogen of absolute alcohol is replaced by one of potassium or sodium. Brought into contact with the skin, no action is at first produced, but as they take up water from the tissues they are decomposed, the potassium is oxidised, yielding caustic potash in a fresh state. Dr. R. believes they will be found the most effective and manageable of all caustics. Being soluble in alcohol, they can be made of any strength, and are applied by means of a glass brush, or injected by the needle. (See The Practitioner.)

Chlor-Alum, or Chloride of Aluminium ($Al_2 Cl_6$),

May be prepared by mixing solutions of sulphate of alumina and chloride of calcium, and removing the precipitated sulphate of lime by filtration; crystals may be formed by evaporating the solution at a low temperature. The commercial article contains about 75 grs. of the salt in the oz., sp. gr. 1·150, and is diluted with three parts of water for use. It is an excellent antiseptic, colourless, almost inodorous and non-poisonous. A chloralum wool and wadding is also prepared for surgical uses.

Crocus Saccharatus.

Exhaust 1 oz. of saffron with hot water, and evaporate the liquid to the consistence of treacle; now add 16 oz. of coarsely powdered sugar, and dry in a warm atmosphere; last, powder, and keep in a stoppered bottle, protected from the light. A beautiful dark coloured syrup may be obtained by dissolving 2 drs. of the powder in as much water, and adding simple syrup to make 1 oz. It will keep for years without deterioration.

Croton Chloral ($C_4 H_2 Cl_2 O$).
Is produced by the action of chlorine on allylene. In the first stage it produces anæsthesia in the head, without the sensibility of other parts of the body being affected. In the second stage the spinal cord loses its function, and reflex excitability is everywhere extinguished. The third stage, induced by large doses, is characterized by paralysis of the medulla oblongata, and death. Croton chloral narcotizes the brain without disturbing any other function; whilst by chloral hydrate not only the brain, but the nervous system is rendered anæsthetic, and the heart's action so diminished as to constitute a source of danger. Dr. J. Althaus considers that it possesses all the good properties of chloral without any drawback being attached to its judicious use.

Dose—2 to 3 grains.

Coca. (Erythroxylon Coca.) N. O. Erythroxylaceæ.
This South American product is said to possess remarkable power of sustaining the body under great fatigue and loss of sleep without after prostration. It increases the animal heat, stimulates the nerves and stomach, augments the frequency of the pulse, and facilitates digestion. Dr Anstie says, it is evident that in Coca we possess an uncommonly powerful nervous stimulant, and if it be established as a fact, as appears likely, that arterial tension is very considerably heightened by it, together with the singular power of the drug to enable the subject of it to dispense with sleep for a long period, without feeling the after fatigue, it is plain we shall have a remedy of real very high value. (See The Practitioner, Oct. 1869.)

Emplastrum Acidum Carbolicum.
Heat 1 oz. of carbolic acid with 9 oz. of shellac, over a slow until melted; remove from the fire, and stir in 2 oz. acid; strain, and spread on stout calico to the thickn ⅛th of an inch, afterwards brush the surface of the lightly with a solution of gutta-percha in 30 p bisulphide of carbon.

Emulsio Copaibæ.

Balsam of Copaibæ	1 oz.
Powdered Gum Acacia	½ oz.
Simple Syrup	1 oz.
Oil of Peppermint	8 m.
Distilled Water	ad. 8 oz.

Triturate the gum with 1 oz. of water; add the oil and the copaibæ gradually, taking care that each portion is thoroughly emulsified before a second is added. When the whole has been incorporated, add the remaining water and the syrup.

Dose—½ oz. to 1 oz.

Emulsio Ol. Creasoti.

Creasote	8 m.
Powdered Gum Arabic	1 dr.
Syrup of Lemons	½ oz.
Orange Flower Water	1 oz.
Distilled Water	ad. 8 oz.

Dose—½ oz. to 1 oz.

Emulsio Ol. Morrhuæ.

Cod Liver Oil	4 oz.
Powdered Gum Acacia	1 oz.
Simple Syrup	1 oz.
Ess. Oil of Almonds	1 gtt.
Distilled Water	ad. 8 oz.

Dose—Adults, ½ oz. to 1 oz.; children, 1 to 2 drs.

Emulsio Picis Liquida.

M. Roussin directs that an emulsion should be formed in the same manner as emul. copaibæ. M. Lebœuf uses saponine for the same purpose, or a saccharate of tar, to be made by triturating 4 parts of purified tar with 96 parts of sugar. M. Jeannal proposes 10 parts of tar with 12 parts of tinct. saponaria. (See Quillaya.)

Emulsio Ol. Ricini.

Castor Oil	2 oz.
Powdered Gum Arabic	6 drs.
Simple Syrup	1 oz.
Oil of Peppermint	8 m.
Distilled Water	ad. 8 oz.

Proceed as in **Emulsio Copaibæ.**

Dose—1 to 4 oz.

Emulsio Ol. Santal Flav.

Yellow Sandal Wood Oil	½ oz.
Powdered Gum Arabic	2 drs.
Syrup of Orange Peel	1 oz.
Distilled Water	ad. 8 oz.

Proceed as in **Emulsio Copaibæ.**

Dose—1 to 4 drs. in blenorrhagia.

Eucalyptus Globulus. (Blue Gum.) **N. O. Myrtaceæ.**

Dr. Maclean states, that he knows of no remedy (except t subcutaneous injection of morphia) so efficacious in all ing pain, calming irritation, and procuring sleep. T dried leaves are made into cigars, or mixed with tobo and smoked. The tincture is used in Germany as an a periodic in intermittent fever; the oil is being introd into perfumery, and the leaves have been used in pla lint for dressing wounds.

Extractum Sennæ Fluidum. (Parrish.)

Senna in coarse powder	80 oz.
White Sugar	20 oz.
Oil of Fennel	1 dr.
Spirit of Ether	2 drs.
Proof Spirit	4 pts.

Macerate the senna in the proof spirit for 48 hours, then transfer to a percolator, and pass through more proof spirit until 1½ gals. are obtained; distil off the spirit, and evaporate to 20 oz.; filter and add the sugar and the oil previously dissolved in the ether.

This may be taken as the type of American fluid extracts, in which one part represents an equal quantity of the drug.

Dose—1 to 4 drs. (1 dr. is equal to 1 dr. of senna.)

Ferri Iodas (Fe_3I_8)

Is prepared by adding equal parts of ferrous iodide and potassic chloride, in solution, and afterwards 1½ parts of strong nitric acid. A yellowish-brown anhydrous salt is precipitated, perfectly stable and without flavour, containing 9·64 per cent. of iron and 65·57 of iodine.

Dose—1 to 4 grs. in pill. (See the Practitioner, Nov. 1869, and Ph. Journal, 3d Series, vol. i.)

Ferri Peroxidum. (Soluble.)

Precipitate pure perchloride of iron, with excess of ammonia, washing the precipitate with distilled water until all the ammoniacal salt is removed, and then with water containing 1000th part of H Cl (M. Jeannal); or, Mix equal parts of simple syrup and a solution of peroxide of iron containing 15 per cent. of oxide, and add caustic soda until the precipitate first formed is redissolved. Dilute largely the filtered liquid, and raise to the boiling point; add chloride of sodium, collect the precipitate, wash, and dry. The resulting oxide is soluble in water, syrup, and glycerine.

Gelat. Ol. Copaibæ. (Martindale.)

Thick Copaiba	8 oz.
Powdered Sugar	4 oz.
Uncrystallized Honey	4 oz.
Distilled Water	5 drs.
Oil of Peppermint	1 dr.
Roseine $\frac{1}{10}$ gr., or Liquid Cochineal	q s.

Place the first four ingredients in an evaporating dish, and heat gently, with constant stirring, until it boils; continue the ebullition until it gelatinizes, and when nearly cold, add the oil and colour.

Gelat. Ol. Morrhuæ.

Cod Liver Oil	75 parts.
White Sugar	15 „
Citric Acid	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Gelatine	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „
Water	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „
Essence of Lemon	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

Dissolve the acid, sugar, and gelatine in the water with a gentle heat, add gradually the oil with constant stirring, and, when nearly cold, the flavour.

Gelat. Ol. Morrhuæ (second formula).

Elect. Gum Tragacanth	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water	16 oz.
White Sugar	4 oz.
Rectified Spirit	2 oz.
Essence of Lemon	16 m.
Cod Liver Oil	20 oz.

Dissolve the gum and sugar in the water, mix the oil gradually by agitation, and, lastly, add the essence of lemon previously dissolved in the spirit.

Guarana. Guarana.

BOTANICAL SOURCE...Paullinia sorbilis (SAPINDACEÆ).

HABITAT .....Brazil.

PROPERTIES .. .. A nervine tonic, in sick headache, &c.

PART USED .....The roasted seeds, made into a paste with water, then moulded into a cylindrical form and dried.

Dose—15 to 30 grs. in sweetened water or cocoa.

Hydrogen Peroxide (H_2O_2).

Is formed by acting on peroxide of barium with dilute hydric chloride ($BaO_2 + (HCl)_2 = BaCl_2 + H_2O_2$). It is a colourless liquid, sp. gr. 1·452, giving out oxygen if heated above 60°; but when diluted with water, is not decomposed under 100°. Dr. Richardson recommends it as an antidote to the narcotic poisons—a local application to gangrenous ulcers, and as an internal remedy in low forms of fever. He recommends a solution containing 10 vols. of oxygen.

Dose—1 to 4 drs. largely diluted. (See Lancet, Oct. 1860, and April 2, 1862.)

Iodized Wool.

Reduce iodine to a very fine powder by triturating in a mortar with a few drops of ether; introduce 10 drs. of very dry carded cotton into a stoppered wide-mouthed flask in three separate flocks, incorporating ⅓ of the iodine with each. The flask is then closed, at first imperfectly, to permit the exit of the expanded air; it is then placed in a sand-bath, and heat applied, until the wool becomes a burnt coffee colour. Preserve in a stoppered bottle. It colours the skin without irritating it, and produces all the beneficial effects of iodine in cases of glandular swellings.

Iodoform. (CHI_3.) (Carstens.)

Is prepared by heating in a retort 2 parts of carbonate of potash, 2 parts of iodine, 1 part of alcohol, and 5 of water, until the mixture becomes colourless. The yellow scaly mass, which is deposited, when cold is collected on a filter, washed, and dried. It is soluble in 80 parts of alcohol—insoluble in water. It has been recommended as a remedy for chronic ulcers, neuralgia, scrofula, &c.

Dose—1 to 2 grs. in pil., ½ to 1 dr. to 1 oz. of lard, or dissolved in hot alcohol or ether, and glycerine added.

Lac Iodatum.

Dissolve 15 grs. of iodine in 3 drs. of rectified spirit, add it gradually to 3 oz. of milk; warm gently, and agitate until the milk becomes white.

Hager states that this is the mildest form in which iodine can be given. (See The Practitioner, Nov. 1869.)

Dose—1 to 3 drs.

Linimentum Ammonii Iodidi. (Rourke.)

Iodine	grs. xv.
Alcohol	8 oz.
Camphor	2 drs.
Oil of Lavender and Rosemary	of each 1 dr.
Solution of Ammonia	1 oz.

This liniment soon becomes of a pale straw colour, and *neither* greasy nor soapy.

Liquor Bismuthi. (C. H. Wood.)

Pure Oxide of Bismuth	9 oz.
Citric Acid	16 oz.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	12 oz. or q. s.
Water	q. s.

Dissolve 8 oz. of the acid in 4 oz. of hot water, and carefully neutralize with ammonia (about 7 oz.), mixed with half its volume of water, then add the remaining acid, and, when dissolved, the bismuth. Heat to near the boiling point for fifteen minutes, with frequent stirring, then add a pint of water, and sufficient ammonia to dissolve the insoluble portion and make it slightly alkaline; lastly, add water to 1 gallon and filter. It is uniform in strength with the B. P. formula.

Liquor Calcis Bisulphitis

Is formed by passing sulphurous acid into a mixture of lime and water until the insoluble sulphite at first formed is dissolved. The bisulphite separates in hexangular prisms of difficult solubility, efflorescent, and passing into sulphate on exposure. It was patented by Medlock & Bailey for the preservation of animal substances, and has been recommended by W. L. Scott for preventing the rancidity of ointments (1 dr. to 16 oz.), for the preservation of milk, beef-tea, &c., (a few drops to a pint); for anatomical specimens, and as a disinfectant in the sick-room. (Ph. Journal, 2d Series, vol. ix.)

Liquor Carbonas Detergens.

An alcoholic solution of coal tar, almost black, and smelling strongly of napthaline. It is prescribed externally as follows by Dr. Startin: Liq. carbon. det. ½ oz. Ac. nitric. dil. 1 dr. Mist. camphoræ, ad. 8 oz.

Liquor Chloroformi Comp. *(Chlorodyne.)*

	SQUIRE.	SMITH.	OGDEN.
Chloroform	4 drs.	4 drs.	18 drs.
Morph. Mur.	1 gr.	20 grs.	24 grs.
Ac. Hydrocy. Dil.	2 drs.	4 drs. *Scheele's*	36 m.
Ol. Menth. Pip.	2 m.	8 m.	6 m.
Ether. Rect	1 dr.	2 drs. *Eth. Chlor.*	3 drs.
Theriacæ	4 drs.	8 drs.	3 drs.
Syrup	17½ drs.	Mucilage 8 drs.	—
Ext. Glycyr.	2½ drs.	— *Tr. Can. Ind.*	3 drs.
Sp. Vini Rect.	4 drs.	— *Ac. Perchlor.*	1 dr.
Tinct. Capsici.	—	6 drs.	1½ dr.
	4¾ oz.	4 oz.	3¾ oz.

Dissolve the morphia and peppermint in the spirit, mix the chloroform and ether with this solution, dissolve the liquorice in the syrup, and add the treacle; shake all together, and add the prussic acid.

Liquor Pepsinæ. *(G. Scheffer.)*

Mucous Membrane of the Hog's Stomach	6 lbs.
Glycerine	5 pts.
Water	4 pts.
Pure Hydrochloric Acid	6 oz.

Macerate for 36 hours, strain, and repeat the process, with fresh water, several times, until 10 pints of liquid have been obtained; let it stand a few days, and then filter. 1 fluid oz. is capable of dissolving 1½ drs. of coagulated albumen. The author prepares a dry pepsin by precipitating with alcohol; and after removing the moisture, mixing with sugar of milk, so that 1 gr. shall dissolve 12 grs. of coagulated albumen; and also a very palatable liquor, by dissolving 8 grs. of the saccharated pepsin in 5 drs. of water, 3 drs. of glycerine, and 8 m. of hydrochloric acid.

Oleate of Mercury and Morphia

Precipitated Peroxide of Mercury	15-30 to 60 grs.
Morphia (pure Alkaloid)	1½-3 to 6 grs.
Pure Oleac Acid	5 drs.

Triturate the mercury and morphia with the acid, transfer to a porcelain dish, and apply heat, not exceeding 150°, stirring until dissolved. It should be applied with a camel-hair brush, from 10 to 30 grains, once or twice daily.

Pancreatic Emulsion. (Squire.)

1. *The Crude Emulsion.*—Take of fresh pancreas of the pig, freed from fat and all extraneous matter, 25 lbs.; lard, 20 lbs.; water, 3 gals.; bruise the pancreas, then add the lard, mix well together, and add the water gradually little by little, as it becomes absorbed, and strain through muslin.
2. *The Pancreatized Fat.*—Treat the crude emulsion with 3 parts of ether, shake well, and let it stand until the ether (which contains the fat) and the water are separated; decant the etherial solution, filter and remove the ether by distillation; the residue is the pancreatized fat.
3. *The Purified Pancreatic Emulsion.*—Pancreatized fat, 2 oz.; rectified spirit, 1 oz.; distilled water, 3 oz.; oil of cloves, q. s., mix gradually in a mortar, adding the spirit and water, flavoured with the oil of cloves, little by little.

Dose—1 to 4 drs. in milk or water 1 to 4 times daily.

Pill Excipient. (Soluble Cream of Tartar.)

Acid Tartrate of Potash	4 parts.
Boracic Acid	1 ,,
Water	32 ,,

Dissolve and evaporate to the consistence of mucilage. Mr. J. C. Barnes recommends it in conjunction with gum tragacanth as an excellent excipient for camphor, chloral, Dover's powder, quinine, and sulphur.

Pill Varnish. (Haselden.)

Resin of Tolu (the waste product left in making Syr. Tolut.)	3 parts.
Rectified or Methylated Spirit	6 ,,
Methylic Ether	2 ,,

Dissolve and use the clear solution. It also forms a good liquid stopping for the teeth, applied on cotton wool.

Pilula Acid. Carbolici.

Carbolic Acid	6 grs.
Confection of Hips	6 grs.
Liquorice Powder	16 grs.

Mix and divide into 12 pills.

Pilula Quiniæ. (Diehl.)

Sulphate of Quinine	60 grs.
Tartaric Acid	8 grs.
Glycerine and Water, of each	1 gtt.

Divide into pills and roll in sifted arrowroot.

Potassæ Sulphis. ($K_2 SO_3$.)

A salt obtained by saturating a solution of carbonate of potash with sulphurous acid gas, and evaporating it. Soluble in three parts of water.

Dose—10 grs. in Pyæmia.

Quillaya Saponaria. (N. O. Rosaceæ.) S. America.

The inner bark of the tree, called soap bark, imparts a soapy character to cold water when macerated in it, and is an excellent addition to hair and mouth washes. A tincture is prepared by heating to ebullition 1 part of quillaya bark and 4 parts of rectified spirit.

Quiniæ Hydrobromas. (M. Latour.)

Basic Sulphate of Quinia	10 parts.
Alcohol, 85°	50 „
Bromide of Potassium	8 „
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, 1 per cent	10 „
Distilled Water	20 „

Heat the alcohol and quinia in a flask, then add the solution of bromide mixed with the acid, and heat to boiling; after a few minutes, separate the sulphate of potash by filtration, wash with hot alcohol, evaporate, and crystallize.

Dose—1 to 4 grs.

Quiniæ Sulphocarbolas. (C. J. Rademaker.)

Sulpho-carbolic acid is saturated with carbonate of lead, and the solution of the crystallized sulpho-carbolate of lead is then decomposed by sulphate of quinine. The crystals are with difficulty separated from the gelatinous mass formed; but should be dissolved in a weak spirit (1 to 3), so that each drachm contains 2 grains of the salt. After a time the crystals are deposited.

Dose—1 to 2 grs.

Quiniæ Valerianas

Is prepared by decomposing muriate of quinia with valerianate of soda. Soluble in 100 parts of water and 6 parts of spirit.

Dose—1 to 2 grs.

Sodæ Hyposulphis ($Na_2 S_2 O_3 5 H_2 O$).

Is prepared by saturating a solution of sulphite of sodium with sulphurous acid. The crystals are freely soluble in water. Recommended for sarcina ventriculi, and in scrofulous, syphilitic, and rheumatic affections, and intermittent fever.

Dose—10 to 60 grains. As a lotion for parasitic skin diseases, 1 oz. to 1 gal. of water

ulpho-carbolas ($Na\ SO_4\ C_6\ H_5\ 1\ Aq.$)

Prepared by neutralizing a solution of carbonate of soda with sulpho-carbolic acid. The acicular crystals are of a pinkish white colour, soluble in water. It is found useful in malignant scarlatina, ulcerated sore throats, rickets, &c.

Dose—20 to 60 grs. in camphor water. Children, 3 to 5 grs.

Sodæ Sulphovinas. (C. Rice.) ($C_2\ H_5\ Na\ SO_4\ H_2O.$)

Alcohol, sp. gr. ·815	64 oz.
Sulphuric Acid, sp. gr. 1·830	64 oz.

Add the acid gradually to the alcohol at short intervals, cover closely, and allow the mixture to stand for 2 or 3 days. Pour it slowly, whilst stirring, into 5 times its bulk of water, and saturate with carbonate or oxalate of soda. precipitate the lime with carbonate of lime. Filter and Again filter and evaporate to dryness. The product is a white, granular, deliquescent salt, of a faint ethereal odour, and a cooling, somewhat aromatic taste.

M. Dubois dilutes sulphovinic acid with 96° alcohol, saturating afterwards with carbonate of soda.

Dose—4 to 5 drs.

Syrupus Calcis Lacto-Phosph. (E. Chiles.)

Chloride of Calcium	1 oz.
Phosphate of Sodium	4 oz.
Concentrated Lactic Acid	1 oz.
Simple Syrup	ad. 50 oz.

Dissolve the chloride and phosphate separately, mix the tions, wash the precipitate, and dissolve in the lactic Filter and add syrup to 50 oz.

Dose—1 to 2 drs.

Syrupus Codeiæ. (Haselden.)

Codeia	8 grs.
Water	½ oz.
Simple Syrup	ad. 8 oz.

Dissolve the codeia in the water by means of heat; mix with syrup. Mr. Squire's form is ¾ gr. to the 1 oz. Codeia is about half the strength of Morphia.

Dose—1 to 1½ drs.

Syrupus Ferri Lactis. (M. Cap.)

Lactate of Iron	1 dr.
White Sugar	12½ oz.
Boiling Water	6½ oz.

Rub the salt to powder with a little sugar, dissolve quickly in boiling water, transfer to a matrass, and add the remaining sugar in coarse powder.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis. (M. Carteighe.)

Phosphate of Iron B. P. dried at 100° F. and freshly precipitated	96 grs.
Distilled Water	9 drs.
Syrupy Phosphoric Acid, sp. gr. 1·500	7 drs.
Simple Syrup	10 oz.

Rub the phosphate of iron with the water in a glass mortar, add the phosphoric acid, and filter the mixture into the syrup.

Dose—1 dr. equal to 1 gr. of phosphate of iron.

Syrupus Ferri Phosph. Comp. (Chemical Food—Parrish's.)

Protosulphate of Iron	10 drs.
Phosphate of Soda	12 drs.
Phosphate of Lime	12 drs.
Phosphoric Acid, glacial	20 drs.
Carbonate of Soda	2 scr.
Carbonate of Potash	1 dr.
Powdered Cochineal	2 drs.
Sugar	2 lbs.
Orange Flower Water	1 oz.
Hydrochloric Acid	q.s.
Liquor of Ammonia	q.s.
Water	q.s.

Dissolve the iron in 2 oz. and the phosphate of soda in 4 oz. of boiling water, mix, and wash the precipitated phosphate of iron, until the washings are tasteless. Dissolve the phosphate of lime in 4 oz. of boiling water, with sufficient hydrochloric acid to make a clear solution; when cool, precipitate with ammonia and wash. Dissolve both precipitates in the phosphoric acid, diluted; when clear, add the soda and potash previously dissolved in water, and hydrochloric acid to dissolve the precipitate. Now dilute with water to 22 oz., add the sugar and cochineal, and, when cold, the orange flower water.

To prevent a deposit of insoluble phosphates, which sometimes takes place, it is advisable to substitute hydrochloric acid for a portion of the phosphoric acid, taking care to separate the liquid into two portions, and adding the potash and soda to that containing the phosphoric acid only, lest chlorides of sodium and potassium should be formed.

Each tea-spoonful will contain about 2½ grs. of phosphate of lime, 1 gr. of phosphate of iron, and fractions of a grain of phosphates of soda and potash, besides free phosphoric and hydrochloric acids.

Dose—1 to 2 drs.

Syrupus Ferri et Calcis Phosph. (Carteighe.)

Phosphate of Iron	96 grs.
Phosphate of Lime	192 grs.
Distilled Water	8 drs.
Syrupy Phosphoric Acid, sp. gr. 1·5	8 drs.
Simple Syrup	10 oz.

Mix the powders with the water in a glass mortar, add the acid, and filter into the syrup.

Dose 1 dr. equal to 1 gr. phosphate of iron and 2 grs. phosphate of lime.

Syrupus Ferri et Quiniæ Phosphatis. (Carteighe.)

Phosphate of Iron	192 grs.
Phosphate of Quinia	96 grs.
Distilled Water	7 drs.
Syrupy Phosphoric Acid, sp. gr. 1·5	9 drs.
Simple Syrup	10 oz.

Rub the powders with the water, add the acid, and filter into the syrup.

Dose—1 dr. equal to 2 grs. of phosphate of iron and 1 gr. phosphate of quinia.

Syrupus Ferri et Quiniæ et Strychniæ Phosph. (Carteighe.) (Easton's Syrup.)

Phosphate of Iron	192 grs.
Phosphate of Quinia	96 grs.
Strychnia in Crystals	8 grs.
Distilled Water	7 drs.
Syrupy Phosphoric Acid, sp. gr. 1·5	10 drs.
Simple Syrup	10 oz.

Rub the phosphate of iron with 5 drs. of the water, in a glass mortar, dissolve the quinia and strychnia in the acid previously mixed with 2 drs. of water; mix, and filter into the syrup.

Dose—½ to 1 dr. equal to 2 grs. of fer. phosph. 1 gr. of quin. phosph. and $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of strychnia. (Easton's original formula contains only 1 gr. of fer. phosph. in 1 dr.)

Syrupus Ferri et Potassii Iodidi. (Labaebe.)

Iodide of Potassium	308 grs.
Iodide of Iron in solution (1 to 3)	230 grs.
Orange Flower Water	462 grs.
Simple Syrup concentrated	33½ oz.

Dissolve the iodide of potassium in the orange flower wat add the other solution, and mix with the syrup.

Syrupus Manganesii Phosph. (M. Carteighe.)

Phosphate of Manganese	96 grs.
Distilled Water	9 drs.
Syrupy Phosphoric Acid	7 drs.
Simple Syrup	10 oz.

Proceed as in syr. ferri phosph.

Dose—1 dr., equal to 1 gr. of phosphate of manganese.

Syrupus Morphiæ Bromidi. (Dr. Richardson.)

Bromide of Morphia	1 gr.
Simple Syrup	1 oz.

Dose—1 to 4 drs. In neuralgia with syr. quin. brom.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ. (U. S. Dispy.)

Wild Cherry Bark	5 oz.
Sugar, coarsely powdered	2 lbs.
Cold Water	q. s.

Moisten the bark with the water for 24 hours, then percol until 16 oz. has been obtained, to which add the sug and agitate until dissolved.

Dose—2 to 4 drs.

Syrupus Quiniæ Bromidi. (Dr. Richardson.)

Bromide of Quinia	8 grs.
Simple Syrup	1 oz.

Dose—1 to 4 drs., in remittent and intermittent fever a *neuralgia.*

Syrupus Quiniæ Dikinas. (Squire.)

Dikinate of Quinia ..... 16 grs.
Simple Syrup ..... 1 oz.

Dose—½ to 1 dr., equal to 96 grs. of bark.

Syrupus Quiniæ Hydrochloras.

Hydrochlorate of Quinia ..... 8 grs.
Simple Syrup ..... 1 oz.

Dose—½ to 2 drs. for hooping-cough.

Syrupus Quiniæ Hydriodatis.

Hydriodate of Quinia..... 8 grs.
Simple Syrup ..... 1 oz.

Dose—1 dr. thrice daily, for chronic rheumatism.

Syrupus Quiniæ Phosphatis. (Carteighe.)

Phosphate of Quinia, or an equivalent of freshly precipitated Quinia ..... 96 grs.
Distilled Water..... 11½ drs.
Syrupy Phosphoric Acid, sp. gr. 1.5 ..... 2½ drs.
Simple Syrup..... 10 oz.

Mix the acid with the water, add the quinia, and filter into the syrup.

Dose—1 dr., equal to 1 grain of phosphate of quinia.

Syrupus Sodæ Santonici. (Dr. Harley.)

Santonine in powder ..... 12 grs.
Bicarbonate of Soda ..... 20 grs.
Distilled Water ..... q. s.
Sugar, coarsely powdered..... 12 drs.

Dissolve the soda in 2 oz. of boiling water, add the santonine, 2 grs. at a time, until the whole is dissolved; evaporate the solution to 6 drs., and add the sugar.

Dose—½ oz. to 1 oz.

Syrupus Strychniæ Bromidi. (Dr. Richardson.)

Bromide of Strychnia 1
Simple Syrup 4

Dose—1 dr. in diabetes, with syr. morph. et. quin. bi

Syrupus Zinci Phosphatis. (Carteighe.)

Phosphate of Zinc 192
Distilled Water..... 11
Syrupy Phosphoric Acid, sp. gr. 1·5..... 5
Simple Syrup..... 10

Rub the phosphate of zinc with the water, add the a
filter into the syrup.

Dose—1 dr., equal to 2 grs. of phosphate of zinc.

Styptic Colloid. (Dr. Richardson.)

Digest tannin in absolute alcohol for several days, add
ether, until the mixture becomes fluid, now a
cotton until it ceases to be dissolved; lastly, add
tincture of benzoin. This is an excellent stypt
septic, and adhesive application to wounds. Ot
stances may also be combined with it for a v
purposes, in the following proportions:—To 1 o
loid add cantharidine dissolved in chloroform, 2 t
creosote 4 m., carbolic acid 8 grs., corrosive sub
gr., chloride of zinc ½ dr., iodine 20 grs., quini
or morphia 4 grs.

Sulphur Pastilles. (W. L. Scott.)

Take pure sulphur in a minute state of division,
intimately with 20 per cent. of fresh, dry, plaster
some charcoal, and a mere trace of nitre; mak
mass with stiff flour paste, form into pastilles, an
steam heat. They burn slowly, without liquifyi
are easily extinguished. A solution of sulphur
gas in alcohol is also manufactured, containing 1
its volume of gas.

Tinctura Kino. (Non-gelatinous.)

Mr. J. W. Wood prevents the gelatinization of the tincture by adding glycerine ¼ part. Mr. G. Cocking finds 5 drs. in the pint sufficient. Mr. J. H. Hustwick states that the same result may be obtained by simply using the kino in its granular state; by so doing, the astringent part of the gum is dissolved, and the pectine remains on the filter.

Trimethylamine. (Propylamine) $C_3 H_9 N$.

Trimethylamine is a compound ammonia, in which one of the three molecules of hydrogen belonging to ordinary ammonia is replaced by the radical trityl (or propyl) $C_3 H_7$. It is obtained from herring brine and other sources. Sp. gr. 713 at 70° F. It is a colourless liquid, possessing a strong ammoniacal odour, but with H Cl it forms a nearly inodorous salt, and has been strongly recommended in acute articular rheumatism.

Dose—5 to 20 grs. in Syr. Aurantii.

Thymol. (See Ph. Journal, vol. x. 2d Series.)

A new disinfectant, proposed by M. Paquet, the stereoptin of *Ptycotis Ajowan*, an umbelliferous plant growing in India. The aqueous solution is strongly antiseptic, and is preferred to carbolic acid on account of its aromatic and pleasant taste. In its concentrated state it is used by dentists for cauterising hollow teeth.

Unguentum Stramonii.

Fresh Stramonium Leaves	8 oz.
Lard	2 lb.

Mix the bruised leaves with the lard, and expose to a gentle heat until the leaves become friable, and strain. Used at the Middlesex Hospital to relieve pain in open cancer.

Ung. Sulph. Hypochlor. Comp.

Hypochlorite of Sulphur	2 drs.
Subcarbonate of Potash	10 grs
Ess. Oil of Almonds	10 m.
Lard	1 oz.

Vini Pepsina.

Pepsin Porci (Bullock and Reynolds) ..... ½ dr.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid ..... 2 drs.
Sherry Wine ..... ad. 4 oz.
Digest 48 hours, then filter.
Dose—½ oz., equal to about 4 grs. of pepsin porci.

Zinci Sulphis $Zn\,SO_2\,2H_2O$).

Is prepared by dissolving carbonate of zinc in sulphurous acid, or by mixing hot solution of sulphate of zinc and sulphite of sodium, washing the insoluble salt formed with water, and drying at 100° C. It is soluble to the extent of 15 per cent. in sulphurous acid; but if the gas be passed through 2½ parts of water, in which 1 part of sulphite is suspended, a solution containing 20 per cent may be obtained. As a lotion, ½ dr. of the solution to 1 oz. of water. Injection, 8 m. to 1 oz. Ointment, 15 grs. of the salt, with 45 grs. of oxide of zinc, to 1 oz. of lard.

Zinci Sulpho-Carbolas. ($Zn\,(C_6\,H_5\,SO_4)_2$ 1 Aq.)

Dr. Lyons directs 17 parts of sulphuric acid and 16 parts of carbolic acid to be diluted with 10 times their volume of water, and saturated with carbonate of lead; filter, and add 16 parts of granulated zinc. When the solution is free from lead, indicated by the usual tests, filter, evaporate and crystallize. Mr. Hustwick prepares it by saturating the dilute acid with oxide of zinc, evaporating and re-crystallizing. 3 to 6 grs. to 1 oz. of water, are used as lotion or injection.

Zinci Phosphidum ($Zn_3\,P_2$).

Is produced by passing the vapour of phosphorus over zinc heated to ebullition in a current of dry hydrogen, or by passing phosphoretted hydrogen over zinc heated to redness in a porcelain tube. It is a grey crystalline body, perfectly definite in composition, easily decomposed by the lactic acid of the stomach, and identical in its action with phosphorized oil.

Dose—1 milligramme, equal to $\frac{1}{70}$th grain, twice daily.

Hypodermic Injections.

	SOLUTIONS.	DOSE.
Aconite Tincture ..		2 m.
Antim. Tart.	1 gr. in 24 m. of water	5 m.
Apomorphia	2 grs. in 1 dr. of water	2 to 3 m. = $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Atropiæ Sulphas ..	1 gr. in 4 drs. of water	2 to 8 m. = $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Caffeine		1 gr.
Chloral Hydrate ..	80 grs. in 160 m. of water ..	14 to 40 m.
Ergot. Aq. Ext. of	1 gr. in 12 m. of water and glycerine	3 m.
Hydrarg. Bichlor...	1 gr. in 160 m. of water....	20 to 49 m.
Hyd. et Sod. Iodid..	1 gr. in 70 m. of water	10 m. = $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.
Morphiæ Acet. .... (recently made)	1 gr. in 12 m. of water	1 to 6 m. = $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Quinia, freshly precipitated	12 grs. in 1 dr. of ether	5 m. = 1 gr.
Strychnia.....	1 gr. in 4 drs. of water....	2 to 3 m. = $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.

The activity of medicines is three or four times greater when administered hypodermically, than by the mouth.

Spray Solutions.

The quantity to be dissolved in 1 oz. of water.

Acid. Carbolic.....$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.	Hydr. Perchlor ..$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Acid. Tannic .....1 to 10 grs.	Iodi Tinct. .....2 to 10 m.
Alumen Sulph.....5 to 20 grs.	Morphia .....$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ammon. Mur.....5 to 20 grs.	Opii Tinct. .....5 to 20 m.
Argent. Nitras .....$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grs.	Plumb. Acet. ....1 to 4 grs.
Arsenic (Liquor) ....1 to 10 m.	Pot. Iod. or Brom.5 to 10 grs.
Cupri Sulph .....1 to 3 grs.	Zinc. Carbolas....1 to 5 grs.
Fer. Perchlor. Tinct..5 to 15 m.	Zinc. Sulphas....1 to 5 grs.

Sulphurous acid, B. P. strength, or diluted with $\frac{1}{4}$ glycerine.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES.	OBTAINED FROM	NATURAL ORDER.
Apocynin	Apocynum Andr.—Bitter root	Apocynaceæ
Asciepin	Asclepius tuberosa — Pleurisy root	Asclepiadaceæ
Baptisin	Baptisia tinctoria—Wild Indigo	Leguminosæ
Caulophyllin	Caulophyllum thilictroides—Blue Cohosh	Berberidaceæ
Cornin	Cornus Florida—Dogwood	Cornaceæ
Corydalin	Dicentra Formosa—Turkey-pea root	Fumariaceæ
Cypripedin	Cypripedium Pubescens—Nerve root	
Cymicifugin	Actæa Racemosa—Black snake root	Ranunculaceæ
Euonymin	Euonymus Atropurpureus—Wahoo bark	Calastraceæ
Eupatorin	Eupatorium Purpureum—Gravel root	Compositæ
Gelsemin	Gelsemium Semper—Yellow Jessamine	Scrophulariaceæ
Geranin	Geranium Maculatum—Cranesbill	Geraniaceæ
Helonin	Helonius Dioica—Drooping starwort	Melanthaceæ
Hydrastin	Hydrastis Canadensis — Golden yellow root, or seal	Ranunculaceæ
Iridin	Iris Versicolor—Blue flag	Iridaceæ
Leptandrin	Veronica Virginica—Black root	Scrophulariaceæ
Macrotin	Macroty's Racemosa—Black cohosh	
Menispermin	—Yellow parilla	Menispermaceæ
Myricin	Myrica Cerifera—Waxberry	Myricaceæ
Phytolaccin	Phytolacca decandra—Poke root	Phytolaccaceæ
Podophyllin	Podophyllum Peltatum — May apple	Ranunculaceæ
Prunin	Prunus Virginiana—Wild cherry	Rosaceæ
Sanguinarin	Sanguinaria Canadensis—Blood root	Papaveraceæ
Scutellarin	Scutellaria Laterifolia—Scullcap	Labiatæ
Senecin	Senecio Gracilis—Life root	Compositæ
Xanthoxyllin	Xanthoxylum Fraxineum — Prickly ash	Xanthoxylaceæ

ɔdies.

RTS USED.	PROPERTIES.	DOSE.
root	Alterative diuretic emetic	1 to 2 grs.
root	Diaphoretic expect. ; aperient tonic	1 to 2 grs.
rhizome	Purgative and emetic	1 to 5 grs.
rhizome	Uterine and diuretic tonic, and parturient (4 grs.)	½ to 4 grs.
bark	Stimulant ; astringent tonic	1 to 10 grs.
tubers	Antisyphilitic alt. tonic	½ to 3 grs.
root	Nervine tonic and narcotic	2 to 4 grs.
root	Nervine sedative tonic	1 to 4 grs.
bark	Aperient, expect. and diuretic	½ to 2 grs.
root	Tonic diuretic and astringent	2 to 4 grs.
root	Antispasmodic sedative	½ to 2 grs.
root	Astringent	1 to 3 grs.
	Diuretic tonic vermifuge	2 to 4 grs.
rhizome	Dyspeptic tonic and febrifuge	1 to 5 grs.
rhizome	Purgative diuretic emetic	⅛ to ¼ and 1 to 5 gs.
root	Hepatic alterat. and purgative	¼ gr. to 4 grs.
root	Tonic narcotic, emmen. parturient	1 to 5 grs.
	Dyspeptic tonic and aperient	1 to 5 grs.
; of the root	Alterative stimulant astringent	
ies and root	Alterative, emetic, purgative	⅛ to 1 gr.
rhizome	Alterative, cathartic	¼ to 1 gr.
inner bark	Dyspep. stimulant and sedative	2 to 3 grs.
rhizome	Expect. emetic and emmenagogue	¼ to 1 gr.
leaves	A nervine tonic	1 to 4 grs.
root	Diuretic and emmenagogue	3 to 5 grs.
bark and fruit	Stimulant, alterative tonic	1 to 3 grs.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE.

HORSE.	CATTLE.	SHEEP.	PIGS.	DOGS.
	5-10 gr	1-2 gr	—	½-1 gr
5-10 gr	20-30 gr	5-15 gr	5-15 gr	1-3 gr
20-30 gr	20-30 m	5-10 m	5-10 m	1 ½ gr
20-30 m	20-60 gr	4 12 gr	4-12 gr	½-2 dr
20-60 gr	2-3 oz	2-4 dr	2-4 dr	20 gr-2 dr
1-2 oz	1-2 oz	½-1 oz	1-4 dr	10-30 gr
2-3 dr	2-4 dr	½-2 dr	½-2 dr	10-30 gr
2-4 dr	2-4 dr	½-1½ dr	½-1½ dr	3-10 gr
2-4 dr	2-4 dr	20 gr-1 dr	20 gr-1 dr	5-20 gr
1-2 dr	½-1½ oz	½-2 dr	½-2 dr	—
½-1½ oz	½-1 dr	—	—	½-2 gr
Alt. ½-1 dr	2-6 dr	—	4-16 gr	1-4 gr
Feb. 1-2 dr	—	—	—	½-2 dr
Emetic.	4-8 dr	—	8-12 gr	2-5 gr
4-6 dr	1-3 oz	10-20 gr	—	—
1-3 oz	4-8 dr	15-30 gr	5-20 gr	3-10 gr
—	4-8 dr	10-30 gr	1-4 gr	½-1 gr
1-2 dr	2-4 dr	2-8 gr	2-8 gr	1-5 gr
5-10 gr	10-20 gr	5-10 gr	1-2 dr	½-1 dr
5-20 gr	10-30 gr	1-2 dr	10-20 gr	1-10 gr
2-4 dr	2-4 dr	½-1 dr	1-2 dr	½-1 dr
1-2 dr	1-3 dr	½-2 dr	—	2-8 gr
2-4 dr	2-4 dr	5-30 gr	1-2 dr	5-15 gr
½-2 dr	½-2 oz	2-4 dr	5-10 gr	1-3 gr
½-1 oz	1-3 dr	20-30 gr	2-10 gr	½-1 gr
1-2 dr	½-1 dr	5-15 gr	15-30 gr	1-10 gr
3 gr-1 dr	2-4 dr	20-40 gr	10-20 gr	10-30 gr
2-4 dr	2-3 dr	15-30 gr	½-1 dr	1-4 gr
1-2 dr	2-4 dr	1-2 dr	1-4 gr	3-10 gr
2-4 dr	10-30 gr	4-8 gr	—	1-2 gr
20-60 gr	—	—	2-5 gr	½-2 dr
—	20-80 gr	5-10 gr	1-2 dr.	1-4 dr
10-20 gr	—	—	1-3 oz	—
—	4-8 oz	1-3 oz	—	
4-8 oz	1-1½ lb	1-2 oz		

Opium
Piper
Potas.
" Nitr
Potassii Io
Quiniæ Su
Resin
Rhei Rad.
Sodæ Bica
" Sulp
" Sulp
Strychnia
Sulphur

Syr. Rh

Tinct.
"
"
"

ol.

uct.
Cort.

æ Cort.
Corn.
ipt.
Sulph.
alis Fol.
ta
i Sulphas
tbiamæ Rad.
drarg. Subchlor.
yd.-c.-Creta.
dum
ilapa
iq. Ammon. Acet.
as. Sulph.

VETERINARY POSOLOGICAL TABLE—*Continued.*

Compiled from Tuson's "Veterinary Pharmacopœia."	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Dogs
Nux Vomica	20-40 gr	20-40 gr	5-15 gr	5-15 gr	½-3 gr
Ol. Crotonis	15-25 m	20-40 m	2-5 m	2-5 m	½-3 m
,, Juniperi	1 dr	2 dr	15 m	10 m	2-5 m
,, Ricini	1-1½ pt	½-1½ pt	2-3 oz	2-3 oz	½-2 oz
,, Terebinth.	Diur. ½-oz Verm. 2-3 oz	½-1 oz 2-3 oz	10-15 m 2-4 dr	10-15 m 2-4 dr	— 1-1½ dr
Opium	1-2 dr	2-4 dr	10-40 gr	10-40 gr	½-3 gr
Piper Nig.	2 dr	3 dr	20-40 gr	—	—
Potas. Bicarb.	2-6 dr	2-6 dr	½-2 dr	½-2 dr	10-30 gr
,, Chloras	1-2 dr	1-2 dr	20-40 gr	20-40 gr	5-15 gr
,, Nitras	2-4 dr	2-4 dr	½-1 dr	½-1 dr	5-10 gr
Potassii Iodidum	1-2 dr	1-3 dr	20gr-1dr	20gr-1dr	1-5 gr
Quiniæ Sulphas	20-40 gr	20-60 gr	5-10 gr	5-10 gr	1-5 gr
Resin	4-6 dr	4-6 dr	1-2 dr	1-2 dr	20-30 gr
Rhei Rad.	1-1½ oz	1-2 oz	2-4 dr	1-1½ dr	10-30 gr
Sodæ Bicarb.	4-6 dr	4-8 dr	1-2 dr	1-2 dr	5-40 gr
,, Sulphas	—	1-1½ lb	—	—	—
,, Sulphis	1-1½ oz	2-4 oz	2-6 dr	2-6 dr	20-60 gr
Strychnia	1-3 gr	1-3 gr	½-1 gr	—	⅛-½ gr
Sulphur	3-4 oz	5-6 oz	2 oz	1½-2 oz	2-8 dr
(Syr. Rhamni 2 Ol. Ricini 3 Syr. Papav. 1 part), 4-8 dr for a dog					
Tinct. Aconiti.	30-50 m	40-80 m	8-12 m	8-12 m	3-10 m
,, Opii	1-3 oz	1-3 oz	2-8 dr	2-8 dr	10-30 m
,, Canthar.	1-4 oz	3-6 oz	½-1½ oz	½-1½ oz	1-3 dr
,, Colch. Sem.	½-2 oz	½-2 oz	1-4 dr	1-4 dr	20-80 m
	Mare.	Cow.	Ewe.	Sow.	Bitch.
,, Ergotæ	1-2 oz	1-3 oz	1½-3 dr	1½-3 dr	20-60 m
,, Fer. Perchlor.	1-2 oz	1-2 oz	3-6 dr	3-6 dr	5-20 m
,, Nuc. Vomicæ	4-8 dr	4-8 dr	1-2 dr	1-2 dr	10-40 m
Zinci Sulphas	Tonic 1-2 dr Emetic	2-3 dr —	20-30 gr —	10-20 gr 30-50 gr	2-5 m 8-15 m
Zingiber	2-4 dr	2-6 dr	½-2 dr	½-1 dr	10-30 gr

THE NATURAL ORDERS OF PLANTS

WITH THE ESSENTIAL CHARACTERS OF THOSE ORDERS.

A knowledge of which is required in the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society.

—o—

CLASS I.

EXOGENÆ v. DICOTYLEDONES.

SUB-CLASS 1.—THALAMIFLORÆ.

—o—

Note.—The Candidate will be required to give the diagnoses of the following Natural Orders in writing, and to be able to refer any plant contained in them, when presented to him, to its proper Order.

—o—

Ranunculaceæ. *Gen.* Aconitum—Delphinium—Helle-
borus.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 3-6. *Petals* 5 or more, rarely
Stamens usually many. *Anthers* adnate, openi
lengthwise. *Carpels* many, distinct or uni
into a single pistil. *Seeds* erect or pendul
(BABINGTON.)

*** Distinguished from Rosaceæ by a *deciduous calyx* a
the stamens do not adhere. (LINDLEY.) Aconite
bore, Podophyllum.

averaceæ. *Gen.* Papaver—Chelidonium.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 2, deciduous. *Corolla* regular, of 4 petals. *Stamens* gen. many, free. *Ovary* free, *Placentas* parietal, usually projecting. *Seeds* many. *Stigmas* as many as the placentas, simple or lobed, the lobes of adjoining stigmas combining, thus appearing (falsely) to be opposite to the placentas. (BABINGTON.)

*** Distinguished from Cystaceæ by the *deciduous calyx*; from Ranunculaceæ and Nymphaceæ by the *par. placenta*, and from Brassicaceæ and Cruciferæ *by the Stamens not being tetradynamous.* (LINDLEY.) White and Red Poppy.

ciferæ. *Gen.* Brassica—Cheiranthus—Sinapis.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 4. *Corolla* cruciform, of 4 petals. *Stamens* 6, tetradynamous; two shorter opposite the lateral petals. *Ovary* free, with marginal placentas meeting in the middle. *Stigmas* 2, opposite to the placentas (or rather, alternate with them, lobing and combining). *Fruit* a silique or silicle, the valves opposite the shorter stamens. (BABINGTON.) Mustard, Horseradish.

*** No other order has *tetradynamous stamens.* (LINDLEY.)

vaceæ. *Gen.* Malva. Althæa.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 5, 4, or 3, more or less connected below, often double, valvate in the bud. *Petals* as many as sepals, adnate to base of stamens, twisted in the bud. *Stamens* many, connected at the base into a short tube. *Anthers* 1 celled, reniform, bursting transversely. *Ovary* formed by the union of several carpels round a common axis. *Carpels* 1, or many seeded. *Flowers*, axillary. (BABINGTON.)

*** The *valvate calyx* and *columnar stamens* afford a certain characteristic of this order. (LINDLEY.) Cotton Wool, Marshmallow.

Leguminosæ or Fabaceæ. *Gen.* Cytisus—Ulex—Trifolium—Vicia.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior. *Sepals* 5, more or less combined, odd one inferior. *Corolla* papilionaceous (in our plants), inserted into the base of the calyx. *Petals* 5, odd one superior. *Stamens* 10 (in our plants), mono—or diadelphous. *Ovary* free, 1 celled. *Style* from the upper suture. *Fruit* a legume. (BABINGTON.)

*** The *papilionaceous flowers* characterise the European Flora of this order, but in other countries it varies much from that structure. (LINDLEY.) Acacia, Broom, Calabar Bean, Cassia, Catechu, Copaïbe, Indigo, Kino, Liquorice, Logwood, Red Sandal, Senna, Tamarinds, Tragacanth, Balsams of Peru and Tolu.

Rosaceæ. *Gen.* Potentilla—Rubus—Rosa—Pyrus.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* 4-5 parted, or 8-10 parted in two rows, free, or adhering to and enclosing the ovary; odd lobe superior. *Petals* usually 5, equal perigynous. *Stamens* perigynous, usually indefinite. *Carpels* several or solitary, distinct or combined with each other, or with the calyx. *Styles* distinct, often lateral. *Fruit* various. *Leaves* alternate, usually compound, with stipules. (BABINGTON.)

*** These plants resemble Ranunculaceæ, but are known by their *perigynous Stamens* and *permanent Calyx*. (LINDLEY.) Almond, Cherry—Laurel, Kousso, Prune, Rose.

Cucurbitaceæ. *Gen.* Bryonia—Cucumis.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* 5 toothed, tube adnate with the ov
Corolla 5 cleft, often scarcely distinguishable f
the calyx, netted with veins. *Stamens* 5, mo
less cohering. *Anthers* sinuose. *Ovary* 3-5 c
or spuriously 1 celled. *Placentæ* parietal.
heart. *Stigmas* lobed. *Fruit* more or less

lent. *Seeds* flat in an aril. *Plants* succulent; climbing, with extra-axillary tendrils. Often monœcious or diœcious. (BABINGTON.)

*** These are *climbing* plants, with *fleshy fruit*, and *unisexual yellow or green flowers*. (LINDLEY.) Colocynth, Elaterium.

Umbelliferæ or Apiaceæ. *Gen.* Daucus—Pastinaca—Apium—Fœniculum—Petroselinum—Anethum—Pimpinella—Coriandrum—Conium—Æthusa.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* adherent with the ovary, 5 toothed, teeth minute, often obsolete. *Corolla* of 5 petals, sometimes very unequal, the outer ones the largest. *Stamens* 5, alternate with the petals, inserted on the under side of a thick fleshy disk, at the base of the styles. *Styles* 2. *Carpels* 2, combined, attached near the apex to a central axis, usually separating when ripe. *Leaves* alternate, generally compound, and embracing the stem. *Flowers* in umbels. *Herbs*. (HOOKER AND ARNOTT.)

*** The *Flowers growing in Umbels*, the *superior Petals turned in at their points*, and the *inferior fruit, which splits into halves*, are sufficient to distinguish this order. Anise, Ammoniacum, Assafœtida, Caraway, Coriander, Dill, Fennel, Galbanum. Hemlock, Sumbul. (LINDLEY.)

SUB-CLASS 3.—COROLLIFLORÆ.

Compositæ or Asteraceæ. *Gen.* Pyrethrum—Anthemis—Cnicus—Tussilago—Artemisia—Leontodon—Lactuca—Cichorium.

Diagnosis—*Flowers* surrounded by an involucre, formed of scales, collected together in a head looking like a single flower. *Calyx* superior, limb inconspicuous, or forming a toothed, bristly, or feathery pappus. *Corolla* tubular or ligulate. *Stamens* 5, invested in the tube. *Anthers* united into a tube surrounding the style. *Fruit* indehiscent, dry. (BABINGTON.) Arnica, Chamomile, Dandelion, Lettuce, Pellitory, Santonica.

Gentianaceæ. *Gen.* Gentiana—Erythræa—Menyanthes.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior, divided, persistent. *Corolla* regular, 4-8 fid, hypogynous, marcescent, imbricate and twisted, rarely in duplicate in the bud. *Stamens* inserted on the corolla, as many as the segments. *Ovary* of 2 carpels, with the edges slightly inflexed or meeting. *Capsule* or *Berry* many-seeded, generally 2 valved. (BABINGTON.)

*** The *ribbed leaves* or *parietal placenta* distinguish these from other monopetalous plants. In *Menyanthes trifoliata*, however, the leaves are 3 lobed instead of 3 ribbed, and in *Villarsia* are like those of the water lily. (LINDLEY.) Chiretta, Gentian.

Solanaceæ. *Gen.* Solanum.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior, 5—rarely 4—parted, persistent. *Corolla* hypogynous, regular or slightly irregular, 5 cleft, deciduous, plicate in bud; the lobes imbricate or imbricate-plicate (in *Solanum* valvate). *Stamens* 4-5 inserted on the corolla, alternate with the lobes. *Ovary* 1-2—or 4—celled. *Stigma* simple, rarely lobed. *Pericarp* 1-2 or 4 celled. *Seeds* many. (BABINGTON.)

*** In the European Flora this order is distinguished by its *superior many-seeded ovary, axile placentæ*, and *regular flowers*, and by having *as many stamens as there are lobes to the corolla.* (LINDLEY.) Capsicum, Dulcamara.

Atropaceæ. *Gen.* Datura—Hyoscyamus—Atropa

Diagnosis—In habit, leaf, inflorescence, calyx, ovary, fruit, and seeds, the Atropaceæ agree essentially with the Solanaceæ, but they differ in the *æstivation* of their corollas, being more or less *imbricated*, instead of *valvate;* in the *lobes* of the *corolla* being frequently somewhat *unequal*, in 1 or more stamens being more frequently *sterile;* and in the anthers being either *introrse* or *extrorse*, and always *dehiscing longitudinally.* (BENTLEY.) Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium, Tobacco.

Scrophulariaceæ. *Gen.* Digitalis.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* 4-5 cleft, persistent. *Corolla irregular*, or 2 lipped or personate, deciduous, imbricate in the bud. *Stamens* on the Corolla, usually 4, didynamous, or 2 or 5. *Ovary* free, 2 celled. *Style* simple. *Stigma* 2 lobed. *Fruit* capsular, 2 celled; *placentas* attached to the dissepiment or ultimately central. (BABINGTON.)

*** The *absense of a 4-lobed ovary*, distinguishes this order from the *Labiatæ*, and their ovary containing *more ovules than one in each cell*, from the *Verbenaceæ*. (LINDLEY.)

Labiatæ. *Gen.* Mentha—Salvia—Lavandula—Marrubium.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* tubular, regular or 2 lipped persistent. *Corolla* 2 lipped, upper lip entire or bifid, lower 3-fid. *Stamens* 4, didynamous, rarely 2. *Ovary* free, 4 lobed. *Style* 1, from the base of the lobes. *Stigma* bifid. *Fruit* in 1-4 nutlike portions. *Flowers* often forming 2 cymes so placed as to resemble a whorl. (BABINGTON.) Lavender, Peppermint, Rosemary, Spearmint.

Convolvulaceæ. *Gen.* Convolvulus.

Diagnosis—*Calyx* inferior, 5 parted, persistent, imbricate, often unequal. *Corolla* hypogynous, regular, plaited, deciduous. *Stamens* 4-5 from near the base of the corolla. *Ovary* 2-4 cells, few-seeded, surrounded by an annular hypogynous disk. *Style* 1, rarely 2. *Capsule* with the valves separating from the edges of the dissepiments, or bursting transversely. (BABINGTON.)

*** The remarkably *imbricated calyx* and *turning habit* are distinctive characters of this order among European Flora, although many other possess the latter character also. (LINDLEY.) Jalap—Scammony.

SUB-CLASS 4.—MONOCLAMYDEÆ.

Polygonaceæ. *Gen.* Polygonum—Rumex.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* 3-6 parted, imbricate. *Stamens* definite, from the base of the perianth. *Ovary* 1, free, with 1 erect ovule. *Styles* and *Stigmas*, several. *Fruit* not bursting, a triangular nut, naked or covered by the enlarged perianth. *Stipules* usually cohering in the shape of ochreæ (BABINGTON.)

*** The *triangular fruit*, combined with *ochreate stipules*, are certain signs of this order, although the latter character is possessed by *Alchemilla*. (LINDLEY.) Rhubarb.

Euphorbiaceæ. *Gen.* Euphorbia—Mercurialis.

Diagnosis—*Flowers* monœcious. *Perianth* lobed or none. *Male-Flowers* of 1 or more stamens. *Anthers* 2 celled. *Female-Flowers* of 1 superior, 2-3 celled ovary. *Styles* 2-3. *Stigma* compound or simple. *Capsule* opening with elasticity, cells 2-3, with 1 or 2 suspended seeds in each. *Radicle* superior. (BABINGTON.)

*** The *tricoccous fruit*, together with *unisexual flowers*, distinctly marks the order. (LINDLEY.) Cascarilla, Castor Oil, Croton Oil, Kamela.

CLASS II.

ENDOGENÆ AND MONOCOTYLEDONES.

SUB-CLASS 2.—PETALOIDEÆ.

Orchidaceæ. *Gen.* Orchis.

Diagnosis—*Sepals* 3, usually coloured. *Petals* 3, 2 above and 1 below (lip), frequently lobed and spurred, and unlike the others. *Stamens* 3, united in a central column, 2 lateral abortive, or the middle one abortive. Pollen powdery or adhering in masses. *Ovary* 1 celled, inferior, with 3 parietal placentas. *Style* forming part of the column with

the stamens. *Stigma* a viscid space in front of the column. *Capsule* 3 valved. *Seeds* very many, minute. *Testa* loose, netted. (BARINGTON.)

*** The gynandrous flowers are a certain mark of this order. (LINDLEY.)

Iridaceæ. *Gen.* Iris—Crocus.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* tubular, 6 parted, petal-like, in 2 unequal rows. *Stamens* 3, epigynous, opposite the outer segments of the perianth. *Anthers* bursting outwards. *Ovary* inferior, 3 celled. *Style* 1. *Stigmas* 3, dilated, often like petals. *Capsule* 3 celled, 3 valved; valves bearing the dissepiments in the middle. *Seeds* many. (BABINGTON.)

*** They are the only *triandrous endogens* with a *superior perianth*. (LINDLEY.)

Liliaceæ *Gen.* Allium—Scilla.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* inferior, petal-like, 6 leaved, 6 parted, or with 6 teeth. *Stamens* 6, inserted into the receptacle or on the perianth. *Anthers* bursting inwards. *Ovary* superior, 3 celled. *Ovules* many in each cell. *Style* 1. *Stigmas* 3 or 1. *Fruit* dry, capsular, bursting with 3 valves, bearing the dissepiment on their middle. (BABINGTON.)

Melanthaceæ. *Gen.* Colchicum.

Diagnosis—*Perianth* inferior, 6-7 parted. *Stamens* 6, on the receptacle or perianth. *Anthers* attached below their middle, bursting outwards. *Ovaries* superior, 1 of 3 cells, or 3 of 1 cell, more or less connected. *Ovules* many. *Style* 1-3. *Fruit* bursting inwards, of 3 separate 1 celled follicles, or more or less combined into a 3 celled septicidal capsule. (BABINGTON.)

*** *No other* endogens have a 3 parted superior pistil and 6 *stamens*, with the *anthers* turned outwards. (LINDLEY.)

Graminaceæ. *Gen.* Avena—Hordeum—Secale—Triticum.

Diagnosis—*Flowers* perfect or unisexual, 1-2 or more seated on a common axis, which is contained within an involucre of 2 (or 1) valves (glumes) or rarely none, the whole forming a locusta or spikelet. Each flower of 1 or 2 scales (paleæ) of which the outer or lower is simple and usually keeled, the inner with 2 veins or keels. *Hypogynous scales* 2, 3, or none. *Anthers* versatile, notched at both ends. *Ovary* 1 celled. *Styles* usually 2, rarely 1, or 3. *Leaves* with split sheaths. (BABINGTON.)

GRANULATED PREPARATIONS.

DOSE—1 DRACHM OR 1 TEASPOONFUL.

Ammonii Bromidum	2 grs.	in	60 grs.
Bismuthi Carbonas	2 grs.	,,	60 grs.
Calcis Hypophosphis	2 grs.	,,	60 grs.
Cinchonini Citras	2 grs.	,,	60 grs.
Ceriі Nitras	1 gr.	,,	60 grs.
Ferri Citras	3 grs.	,,	60 grs.
,, ,, c. Quinæ	3 grs.	,,	60 grs.
,, Carbonas	2 grs.	,,	60 grs.
,, Iodidum	1 gr.	,,	60 grs.
,, Phosphas	1 gr.	,,	60 grs.
Lithiæ Carbonas	2 grs.	,,	60 grs.
Quiniæ Citras	1 gr.	,,	60 grs.
Potassii Bromidum	2 grs.	,,	60 grs.
,, Iodidum	2 grs.	,,	60 grs.
Potassæ Nitras	5 grs.	,,	60 grs.
Sodii Bromidum	2 grs.	,,	60 grs.
,, Iodidum	2 grs.	,,	60 grs.

SUPPOSITORIES.

Alterative.

Mercurial Oint., 5 grs. (*Off.*)

Anthelmintic.

Santonine, 5 grs.

Astringent.

Tannic Acid, 3 grs. (*Off.*)
Powdered Galls, 5 grs.
Iron Alum, 3 grs.
Sulphate of Copper, 2 grs.

Astringent & Sedative.

Galls, 5 grs; Opium, 1 gr.
Ac. Lead, 3 grs.; Op 1 gr. (*Off.*)

Caustic.

Dried Sulphate of Zinc, 10 grs.

Cicatrising & Emollient.

Powdered Borax, 5 grs.
Oxide of Bismuth, 10 grs.
Oxide of Zinc, 10 grs.

Purgative.

Aloin, 1 gr.; Soap, 5 grs.
Elaterium, ½ gr.
Gamboge, 3 grs.
Podophyllin, 1 gr.

Sedative.

Morphia Hyd., ½ gr. (*Off.*)
Ext. Belladonna, 2 grs.
Ext. Henbane, 5 grs.
Powdered Opium, 2 grs.

PESSARIES OR VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES.

Antacid.

Bicarbonate of Soda, 15 grs.

Alterative and Resolvent.

odide of Lead, 5 grs.
{ Iodide of Lead, 5 grs. }
{ Atropine $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. }
Iodide of Potassium, 10 grs.
Bromide of Potassium, 10 grs.
Mercurial Ointment, 30 grs.

Astringent.

Alum, in powder, 15 grs.
Alum & Catechu, *ass.*, 15 grs.
Iron Alum, 10 grs.
Acetate of Lead, 7 grs.
{ Acetate of Lead, 5 grs. }
{ Powdered Opium, 2 grs. }
Matico in Powder, 10 grs.
Dried Sulph. of Iron, 18 grs.
Gallic Acid, 10 grs.
Tannic Acid, 10 grs.

Homostatic.

Perchlor. of Iron, cry., 5 grs.
Persulph. of Iron, sol., 15 grs.

Caustic.

Red Oxide, Mercury, 2 grs.
Dried Sulph. of Iron, 10 grs.

Cicatrising and Emollient.

Oxide of Bismuth, 15 grs.
Borax, in powder, 15 grs.
Oxide of Zinc, 15 grs.

Deodorant.

Carbolate of Lime, 15 grs
Carbolic Acid, 2 grs.

Sedative.

Atropine, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Extract of Belladonna, 3 grs.
Extract of Hemlock, 3 grs.
Morphia Hyd., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Opium, in powder, 2 grs.

URETHRAL SUPPOSITORIES

OR MEDICATED BOUGIES.

(Cylinders, 2½ inches long; diameter, No. 9 Bougie.)

Acetate of Lead, ½, ¾, 1 gr.
Nitrate of Silver, ¼ gr.
Tannic Acid, 1 gr.
Extr. of Belladonna, 2 grs.
Extr. of Opium, 2 grs.

White Bismuth, 10 grs.
{ White Bismuth, 10 grs. / Acetate of Lead, ½ gr. }
Perchlor. of Iron, ½, ¾, 1 gr.

One of the following combinations may be used to form the Bougie :—

Theobroma Oil, when melted, solidifies at		72°.
Stearine of Cocoa Nut Oil	"	75°.
4 of Stearine and 2 of Mutton Fat	"	79°.
4 of Stearine and 1 of Spermaceti	"	80°.

MEDICATED PLEDGETS OF COTTON,

Weighing 30 grs. each.

Bromide of Potassium, 4 grs.
Iodide of Potassium, 4 grs.
Iodine, 2 grs.
Matico Tincture, ½ dr.

Morphia Hyd., ¾ gr.
Persulphate of Iron, 3 gr.
Tannic Acid, 2½ grs.

TABLE

Shewing the proportion in which some of the more powerful Medicines are contained in their Pharmacopœial Compounds.

ANTIMONY.

NAME.	PREPARATION.	PROPORTION.	DOSE.
Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co.	*Sulphide*	1 in 5	5 to 10 grs.
Pulv. Antimonialis	*Oxide*	1 in 3	3 to 10 grs.
Vin. Antimoniale	*Tartrate*	1 gr. in ½ oz.	5 to 60 m.

ARSENIOUS ACID.

Liq. Arsenicalis		1 gr. in 2 drs.	2 to 8 m.
" Arsen. Hydrochlor.		1 gr. in 2 drs.	2 to 8 m.

ATROPIA.

Liquor. Atropiæ	*Atropia*	1 gr. in 2 drs.	1 m.
" Atropiæ Sulph.	*Sulphate*	1 gr. in 2 drs.	1 to 2 m.
Unguent. Atropiæ	*Atropia*	1 gr. in 1 dr.	

BELLADONNA.

Linim. Belladonna	*Root*	1 in 1	
Tinct. Belladonnæ	*Leaves*	1 in 20	5 to 20 m

CANTHARIDES.

Acetum Cantharidis	*Powder*	1 in 10	
Charta Epispastica		1 in 8.	
Emp. Calefaciens		1 in 24.	
" Cantharidis		1 in 3.	
Liq. Epispasticus		1 in 2½	
Tinct. Cantharidis		1 in 88	5 to 20 m
" *Cantharidis*		1 in 8.	

CHLOROFORMUM.

NAME.	PREPARATION.	PROPORTION.	DOSE.
Æther Chloricus	*(not Officinal)*	1 vol. in 10	10 to 30 m.
Linim. Chloroformi		1 vol. in 2	
Spiritus Chloroformi		1 vol. in 20	20 to 60 m.
Tinctura Chloroformi Co.		1 vol. in 10	10 to 30 m.

CINCHONA.

Decoct. Cinchonæ	*Yellow Bark*	1 in 16	1 to 2 oz.
Extract Cinchonæ Liq.	*do.*	4 in 1	10 to 30 m.
Infus. Cinchonæ	*do.*	1 in 20	1 to 2 oz.
Mist. Ferri Aromat.	*Pale Bark*	1 in 16	1 to 2 oz.
Tinct. Cinchonæ	*Yellow Bark*	1 in 5	½ to 1½ drs.
" " Co.	*Pale Bark*	1 in 10	½ to 2 drs.

COLCHICUM.

Tinctura Colchici	*Seed*	1 in 8	10 to 30 m.
Vinum Colchici	*Corm*	1 in 5	10 to 30 m.

DIGITALIS.

Infusum Digitalis	*Leaves*	8 grs. in 1 oz.	2 to 4 drs.
Tinctura Digitalis	*do.*	1 in 8	10 to 30 m.

ERGOTA.

Extractum Ergotæ Liq.	*Powder*	1 in 1	10 to 30 m.
Infusum Ergotæ	*do.*	1 in 40	1 to 2 oz.
Tinctura Ergotæ	*do.*	1 in 4	10 to 60 m.

HEMLOCK.

Cataplasma Conii	*Powdered Leaves*	1 in 4	
Tinctura Conii	*Fruit*	1 in 8	20 to 60 m.
Vapor Conii	*Extract*	6 gr. in 1 oz.	

IPECACUANHA

NAME.	PREPARATION.	PROPORTION.	DOSE.
Pil. Conii Comp.....	*Powder*	1 in 6	5 to 10 grs.
Pil. Ipecac. c. Scilla		1 in 24	5 to 10 grs.
Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.....		1 in 10.....	5 to 15 grs.
Troch. Ipecacuanhæ		½ gr. in each ..	1 to 3.
Troch. Morph. et Ipec.....		1-12th gr. in each	1 to 3.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ	*Root*	1 in 20	expect. .. 5 to 40 m. emetic .. 3 to 6 drs

OPIUM.

Confectio Opii	*Powder*....	1 in 40.....	5 to 20 grs.
Emplastrum Opii	*do.*	1 in 10.....	
Enema Opii	*Tincture*....	15 m. in 1 oz. ..	1 to 2 oz.
Extract. Opii.....	*Gum*	2 in 1	½ to 2 grs.
" " Liq.....	*Extract*....	1 in 20.....10 to 40.	
Linim. Opii	*Tincture*....	1 in 2	
Liq. Morph. Acet.....	*Morph. Acet.*	1 gr. in 2 drs...	10 to 60 m.
" " Hydroch...	*Morph. Hyd.*	1 gr. in 2 drs..	10 to 60 m.
Pil. Ipecac. c. Scillæ.....	*Powder* ..	1 in 24	5 to 10 grs.
" Plumb. c. Opio	*do.* ..	1 in 8	3 to 5 grs.
" Saponis Co.	*do.* ..	1 in 5	3 to 5 grs.
Pulv. Creta. Ar. c. Opio. ..	*do.* ..	1 in 40.....10 to 40 grs.	
" Ipecac. Comp.	*do.* ..	1 in 10.....	5 to 15 grs.
" Kino Comp.	*do.* ..	1 in 20.....	5 to 20 grs.
" Opii. Comp.	*do.* ..	1 in 10.....	2 to 5 grs.
Tinct. Camph. Comp.....	*do.* ..	1 gr. in ½ oz...	15 to 60 m.
" Opii	*do.* ..	1 in 15.....	5 to 40 m.
" " Ammon	*do.* ..	1 gr. in 96....	30 to 60 m.
Trochisei Morphiæ ..	*Morphiæ Hyd.*.	1-36th gr. in each	1 to 3.
" " et Ipecac	*do.*	1-36th gr. in each	1 to 3.
" Opii.....	*Extract*	1-10th gr. in each.	
Vinum Opii	do.	....1 in 20	10 to 40.

IODINE.

NAME.	PREPARATION.	PROPORTION.	DOSE.
Liquor Iodi.....	*Iodide* .....54½ grs. *Iodide of Potass.* 22 grs.		.....in 1 oz.
" Potass Iodid..	*Iodide of Potass.*	64 grs.....	in 1 oz.
Liquor Iodi.....	*Iodine*..... 20 grs. *Iodide of Potass.* 30 grs.		.....in 1 oz
Pil. Ferri. Iodid.	*Iodide of Iron*..	1 in 3·6.....	3 to 8 grs.
Syr. Ferri Iodid.	*Iodide of Iron*..	4·3 grs. in 1 dr..	½ to 1 dr.
Tinct. Iodi.....	*Iodine*..... 11 grs. *Iodide of Potass.* 5½ grs.		in 1 oz....5 to 20 m.
Ung. Iodi	*Iodine*..... 16 grs. *Iodide of Potass.* 16 grs.		.....in 1 oz.
Vapor Iodi.....	*Tinct. of Iodine*	1 in 8.....	1 oz.

SCAMMONY.

Conf. Scammonii	*Gum*.....	1 in 3.	10 to 30 grs.
Ext. Coloc. Comp.	*Resin*.....	1 in 7.	3 to 10 grs.
Mist. Scammonii.....	*do*	1 gr. in ½ oz. ..	½ to 2 oz.
Pil. Coloc. Comp.	*Gum*.....	1 in 3.	5 to 10 grs.
" " et Hyos.....	*do*	1 in 4½	5 to 10 grs.
Pulv. Scammon. Co.....	*do*	1 in 2.	10 to 20 grs

MERCURY.

Hydrarg. c. Creta.....	*Oxide*	1 part in 3.....	3 to 8 grs.
Liquor. Hydrarg. Nit. Ac.	*Metal*	1 in 1½.	
" "	Perchlor.	*Perchloride* 1 gr. in 2 oz. ..	¼ to 2 drs.
Lotio "	Flava	*do* .. 9 grs. in 5 oz...	
" "	Nigra ..	*Subchloride*.. 3 grs. in 1 oz...	
Pil. "	.....	*Oxide*..... 1 in 3.	3 to 8 grs.
"	Chlor Co.	*Subchloride* 1 in 5.	5 to 10 grs.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BRITISH WEIGHTS.

		GRAINS.	MINIMS.	GRAMMES.
1 lb.	= 16 oz. =	7000 =	7680 =	453·5825.
1 oz.	=	437·5 =	480 =	28·3495.
1 dr.	=	54·68 =	60 =	3·5436.
1 gr.	$\frac{1}{252\cdot456}$ cubic inch of water		=	·0648.

FRENCH METRICAL WEIGHTS.

		GRAMMES.		OZ.	GRS.
1 kilogramme	=	1000	=	35	120.
1 hectogramme	=	100	=	3	230¾.
1 decagramme	=	10	=		154½.
*1 gramme	=	1	=	nearly	15½.
1 decigramme	=	·1	=	"	1½.
1 centigramme	=	·01	=	"	½.
1 milligramme	=	·001	=	"	$\frac{1}{10}$.

* The weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° c. or 39·2 F.

BRITISH MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	GRAINS.	MINIMS.	LITRES.
1 gallon...C = 8 pts. =	70,000 =	76,800 =	4·543487
1 pint ...O = 20 oz. =	8750 =	9600 =	·567936
1 ounce fl.oz. = 8 drs. =	437·5 =	480 =	·028396
1 dram. fl.dr. = 60 m. =	54·68 =	60 =	·003549
1 m.....m. =	·91 =	1 =	·000059

FRENCH MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	CUB. CENT.	GRAMMES.		
1 litre =	1000 =	1000 =	nearly	35¼ oz.
1 decilitre =	100 =	100 =	"	3½
1 centilitre =	10 =	10 =	"	170 m.
1 millitre =	1 =	1 =	"	17 "

BRITISH AND FRENCH LINEAL MEASURES.

BRITISH.	FRENCH.
1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches.	*1 metre = 39·37079 in.
1 foot = 12 "	1 decimetre = 3·93708 "
1 inch = $\frac{1}{39\cdot1393}$ sec. pendul.	1 centimetre = 0·39371 "
1 line = $\frac{1}{12}$ inch.	1 millimetre = 0·03937 "

* A metre = the ten-millionth part of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

RULES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRICAL INTO BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FROM THE ANGLO-FRENCH READY RECKONER, By R. RICKARD.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

GRAMMES to OUNCES.....Multiply by 20 and divide by 567.
" to POUNDS.....Divide by 454.
KILOS. to POUNDS.....Multiply by 1000 and divide by 454.

TROY WEIGHT.

GRAMMES to GRAINS.....Multiply by 10,000 and divide by 648.
" to OUNCES..... " 29 " 902.
KILOS. to POUNDS..... " 800 " 112

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

LITRES to GALLONS.....Multiply by 22 and divide by 100.
" to PINTS..... " 88 " 50.

LINEAL MEASURES.

MILLIMETRES to INCHES ....Multiply by 10 and divide by 254.
METRES to YARDS..... " 70 " 64.

SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

SQ. CENTIMS. to SQ. INCHES ..Multiply by 31 and divide by 200.
" DECIMS. to " FEET.... " 100 " 929.
" METRES to " YARDS .. " 61 " 51.

SOLID MEASURE.

CU. CENTIMS. to CU. INCHES..Multiply by 44 and divide by 721.
" DECIMS. to " FEET.... " 111 " 3143.
" *METRES* to " YARDS .. " 310 " 227.

SATURATION TABLES (Attfield,)

IN ROUND NUMBERS, FOR THE USE OF PRESCRIBERS AND DISPENSERS.

ACIDUM CITRICUM.....	20	19	17	14	10	17	24	30
ACIDUM TARTARICUM.....	22	20	18	15	11	18	26	32
POTASSÆ CARBONAS.....	24	22	20	16	12	20	28	35
POTASSÆ BICARBONAS.....	29	27	24	20	14	24	34	42
SODÆ CARBONAS CRYST.....	40	38	35	28	20	34	49	60
SODÆ BICARBONAS.....	24	22	20	17	12	20	29	36
AMMONIÆ CARBONAS.....	17	16	14	12	8	14	20	25
MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS.....	13	13	11	9	7	11	16	20

The amount of acid in any column will saturate the amount of carbonate in the same column, and *vice versâ*.

The amounts of carbonate in any column are equal to each other in chemical power.

Lemon Juice (sp. gr. 1·039) contains about 7 per cent. by weight of citric acid, or about 4 grains per fluid drachm.

SYNOPSIS

OF THE

CHEMICAL REACTIONS

WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE PREPARATION

OF THE

ACIDS, SALTS, &c.,

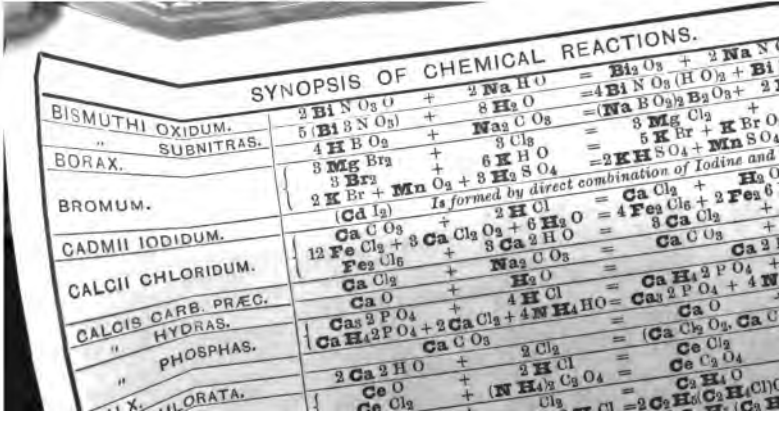
OF THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

SYNOPSIS OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS.

BISMUTHI OXIDUM.	$2\,Bi\,N\,O_3\,O + 2\,Na\,H\,O = Bi_2\,O_3 + 2\,Na\,N\,O_3 + H_2\,O$
" SUBNITRAS.	$5\,(Bi\,3\,N\,O_3) + 8\,H_2\,O = 4\,Bi\,N\,O_3\,(H\,O)_2 + Bi\,3\,NO_3,8\,H\,NO_3$
BORAX.	$4\,H\,B\,O_2 + Na_2\,C\,O_3 = (Na\,B\,O_2)_2\,B_2\,O_3 + 2\,H_2\,O + C\,O_2$
BROMUM.	$3\,Mg\,Br_2 + 3\,Cl_2 = 3\,Mg\,Cl_2 + 3\,Br_2$ $3\,Br_2 + 6\,K\,H\,O = 5\,K\,Br + K\,Br\,O_3 + 3\,H_2\,O$ $2\,K\,Br + Mn\,O_2 + 3\,H_2\,S\,O_4 = 2\,K\,H\,S\,O_4 + Mn\,S\,O_4 + 2\,H_2\,O + Br_2$
CADMII IODIDUM.	$(Cd\,I_2)$ *Is formed by direct combination of Iodine and Cadmium.*
CALCII CHLORIDUM.	$Ca\,C\,O_3 + 2\,H\,Cl = Ca\,Cl_2 + H_2\,O + C\,O_2$ $12\,Fe\,Cl_2 + 3\,Ca\,Cl_2\,O_2 + 6\,H_2\,O = 4\,Fe_2\,Cl_6 + 2\,Fe_2\,6\,H\,O + 3\,Ca\,Cl_2$ $Fe_2\,Cl_6 + 3\,Ca\,2\,H\,O = 3\,Ca\,Cl_2 + Fe_2\,6\,H\,O$
CALCIS CARB. PRÆC.	$Ca\,Cl_2 + Na_2\,C\,O_3 = Ca\,C\,O_3 + 2\,Na\,Cl$
" HYDRAS.	$Ca\,O + H_2\,O = Ca\,2\,H\,O$
" PHOSPHAS.	$Ca_3\,2\,P\,O_4 + 4\,H\,Cl = Ca\,H_4\,2\,P\,O_4 + 2\,Ca\,Cl_2$ $Ca\,H_4\,2\,P\,O_4 + 2\,Ca\,Cl_2 + 4\,N\,H_4\,HO = Ca_3\,2\,P\,O_4 + 4\,N\,H_4\,Cl + 4\,H_2\,O$
CALX.	$Ca\,C\,O_3 = Ca\,O + C\,O_2$
" CHLORATA.	$2\,Ca\,2\,H\,O + 2\,Cl_2 = (Ca\,Cl_2\,O_2,Ca\,Cl_2) + 2\,H_2\,O$
CERII OXALAS.	$Ce\,O + 2\,H\,Cl = Ce\,Cl_2 + H_2\,O$ $Ce\,Cl_2 + (N\,H_4)_2\,C_2\,O_4 = Ce\,C_2\,O_4 + 2\,N\,H_4\,Cl$
CHLORAL HYDRAS.	$C_2\,H_5\,H\,O + Cl_2 = C_2\,H_4\,O + 2\,H\,Cl$ $2\,C_2\,H_4\,O + 2\,C_2\,H_5\,H\,O + 2\,H\,Cl = 2\,C_2\,H_5\,(C_2\,H_4\,Cl)\,O + 2\,H_2\,O$ $2\,C_2\,H_5\,(C_2\,H_4\,Cl)\,O + 6\,Cl_2 = 2\,C_2\,H_5\,(C_2\,H\,Cl_4)\,O + 6\,H\,Cl$ $C_2\,H_5\,(C_2\,H\,Cl_4)\,O + H_2\,O = C_2\,H\,Cl_3\,O + C_2\,H_5\,H\,O + H\,Cl$
CHLORI. LIQUOR.	$Mn\,O_2 + 4\,H\,Cl = Mn\,Cl_2 + 2\,H_2\,O + Cl_2$
CHLOROFORMUM.	$2\,C_2\,H_5\,H\,O + O_2 = 2\,C_2\,H_4\,O + 2\,H_2\,O$ $C_2\,H_4\,O + 3\,Cl_2 = C_2\,H\,Cl_3\,O + 3\,H\,Cl$ $2\,C_2\,H\,Cl_3\,O + Ca\,2\,H\,O = Ca\,2\,C\,H\,O_2 + 2\,C\,H\,Cl_3$
CUPRI PHAS.	$Cu\,O + H_2\,S\,O_4 = Cu\,S\,O_4 + H_2\,O$
	$Fe_2\,3\,S\,O_4 + 6\,K\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2 = 3\,K_2\,S\,O_4 + Fe_2\,6\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2$

FERRI OXID. MAGNET.	$Fe_2 3 S O_4 + Fe S O_4 + 8 Na H O = \left\{ \begin{matrix} Fe\,2\,H\,O, Fe_2\,6\,H\,O \\ \text{or } Fe_3 O_4, 4 H_2 O \end{matrix} \right\} + 4 Na_2 SO_4$
" PEROX. HUM.	$Fe_2 3 S O_4 + 6 Na H O = Fe_2 6 H O + 3 Na_2 S O_4$
" " HYDRAT.	$Fe_2 6 H O = Fe_2 O_3 2 H O + 2 H_2 O$
" PERCHLOR. LIQ.	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} Fe \\ 6 Fe Cl_2 \end{matrix} \right. + \left. \begin{matrix} 2 H Cl \\ + 6 H Cl \end{matrix} \right. + 2 H N O_3 = \left. \begin{matrix} Fe Cl_2 \\ 3 Fe_2 Cl_6 \end{matrix} \right. + \left. \begin{matrix} H_2 \\ + 4 H_2 O \end{matrix} \right. + 2 N 6$
" PERNIT. LIQ.	$Fe_2 + 8 H N O_3 = Fe_2 6 N O_3 + 4 H_2 O + 2 N O$
" PERSULPH. LIQ.	$6 Fe S O_4 + 3 H_2 S O_4 + 2 H N O_3 = 3 (Fe_2 3 S O_4) + 4 H_2 O + 2 N O$
" PHOSPHAS.	$3 Fe SO_4 + 2 Na_2 + H PO_4 + 2 Na C_2 H_3 O_2 = Fe_3 2 P O_4 + 3 Na_2 S O_4 + 2 H C_2 H_3 O_2$
" SULPHAS.	$Fe_2 + 2 H_2 S O_4 = 2 Fe S O_4 + 2 H_2$
FERRUM REDACTUM.	$Fe_2 O_3 + 3 H_2 = Fe_2 + 3 H_2 O$
GLYCERINUM.	$C_3 H_5 3 C_{18} H_{33} O_2 + 3 Na H O = C_3 H_5 3 H O + 3 Na C_{18} H_{33} O_2$
HYDRARGYRI IOD. RUB.	$Hg Cl_2 + 2 K I = Hg I_2 + 2 K Cl$
" " VIR.	$Hg_2 + I_2 = Hg_2 I_2$
" OXID. FLAV.	$Hg Cl_2 + 2 Na H O = Hg O + 2 Na Cl + H_2 O$
" OXID. RUB.	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} Hg_3 \\ 2 Hg\,2 N O_3 \end{matrix} \right. + \left. \begin{matrix} 8 H N O_3 \\ + Hg_3 \end{matrix} \right. = \left. \begin{matrix} 3 (Hg\,2 N O_3) + 2 N O + 4 H_2 O \\ 4 Hg O \end{matrix} \right. \div 2 N_2 O_4$
" NIT. AC. LIQ.	$Hg_3 + 8 H N O_3 = 3 (Hg\,2 N O_3) + 2 N O + 4 H_2 O$
" PERCHLOR.	$H_2 S O_4 + 2 Na Cl = Hg Cl_2 + Na_2 S O_4$
" SUBCHLOR.	$Hg S O_4 + Hg + 2 Na Cl = 2 Hg Cl + Na_2 S O_4$
" SULPHAS.	$Hg_2 + 4 H_2 S O_4 = 2 Hg S O_4 + 2 S O_2 + 4 H_2 O$
HYDRARGYRUM AMMON	$Hg Cl_2 + 2 N H_4 H O = N H_2 Hg Cl + N H_4 Cl + 2 H_2 O$
IODUM.	$2 Na I + Mn O_2 + 3 H_2 S O_4 = 2 Na H S O_4 + Mn S O_4 + 2 H_2 O + I_2$
LITHIÆ CARBONAS.	$(L_2 C O_3)$ *Obtained from the Minerals Lepidolite, Petalite and Triphane.*
" CITRAS.	$3 L_2 C O_3 + 2 H_3 C_6 H_5 O_7 = 2 L_3 C_6 H_5 O_7 + 3 H_2 O + 3 C O_2$
MAGNESIA.	$(3 Mg C O_3 . Mg\,2 H O) = 4 Mg O + H_2 O + 3 C O_2$
" CARBONAS.	$4 Mg S O_4 + 4 Na_2 C O_3 + H_2 O = (3 MgCO3, Mg 2 HO) + 4 Na_2 SO_4 + CO_2$
" SULPHAS.	$Mg C O_3 + H_2 S O_4 = Mg S O_4 + H_2 O + C O_2$
PHOSPHORUS.	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} Ca_3\,2 P O_4 \\ Ca H_4\,2 P O_4 \\ 3 Ca\,2 P O_3 \end{matrix} \right. + \left. \begin{matrix} 2 H_2 S O_4 \\ + \\ 10 C \end{matrix} \right. = \left. \begin{matrix} Ca H_4\,2 P O_4 + 2 Ca S O_4 \\ Ca\,2 P O_3 + 2 H_2 O \\ Ca_3\,2 P O_4 + 10 C O + P_4 \end{matrix} \right.$
ACETAS.	$Pb O + 2 H C_2 H_3 O_2 = Pb\,2 C_2 H_3 O_2 + H_2 O$



SYNOPSIS OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS.

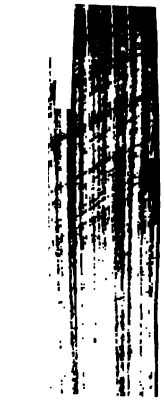
BISMUTHI OXIDUM.	$2\,Bi\,N\,O_3\,O + 2\,Na\,H\,O = Bi_2\,O_3 + 2\,Na\,N$
" SUBNITRAS.	$5\,(Bi\,3\,N\,O_3) + 8\,H_2\,O = 4\,Bi\,N\,O_3\,(H\,O)_2 + Bi$
BORAX.	$4\,H\,B\,O_2 + Na_2\,C\,O_3 = (Na\,B\,O_2)_2\,B_2\,O_3 + 2$
BROMUM.	$3\,Mg\,Br_2 + 3\,Cl_2 = 3\,Mg\,Cl_2 +$ $2\,K\,Br + Mn\,O_2 + 3\,H_2\,S\,O_4 = 5\,K\,Br + K\,Br\,O$
CADMII IODIDUM.	$(Cd\,I_2)$ *Is formed by direct combination of Iodine and*
CALCII CHLORIDUM.	$Ca\,C\,O_3 + 2\,H\,Cl = Ca\,Cl_2 + H_2\,O$ $12\,Fe\,Cl_2 + 3\,Ca\,Cl_2\,O_3 + 6\,H_2\,O = 4\,Fe_2\,Cl_6 + 2\,Fe_2\,6$
CALCIS CARB. PRÆC.	$Fe_2\,Cl_6 + 3\,Ca\,2\,H\,O = 3\,Ca\,Cl_2 +$ $Ca\,Cl_2 + Na_2\,C\,O_3 = Ca\,C\,O_3 +$
" HYDRAS.	$Ca\,O + H_2\,O = Ca\,2$
" PHOSPHAS.	$Ca\,O + 4\,H\,Cl = Ca\,H_4\,2\,P\,O_4 +$ $Ca_3\,2\,P\,O_4 + 2\,Ca\,Cl_2 + 4\,N\,H_4\,HO = Ca_3\,2\,P\,O_4 + 4\,N$
" CHLORATA.	$Ca\,H_4\,2\,P\,O_4 + 4\,N\,H_4\,HO = Ca_3\,2\,P\,O_4 + 4\,N$ $Ca\,C\,O_3 = Ca\,O +$
	$2\,Ca\,2\,H\,O + 2\,Cl_2 = (Ca\,Cl_2\,O_2, Ca\,C$ $2\,H\,Cl =$
	$Ce\,O + (N\,H_4)_2\,C_2\,O_4 = Ce\,Cl_2$ $Ce\,Cl_2 = Ce\,C_2\,O_4$
	$= C_2\,H_4\,O$ $= 2\,C_2\,H_3(C_2\,H_3(Cl)($

SODÆ ARSENIAS AND (LIQUOR.)	$As_2O_3 + 2Na N O_3 + Na_2 C O_3 = Na_4 As_2 O_7 + N_2 O_3 + C O_2$ $Na_4 As_2 O_7 + 15 H_2 O = 2(Na_2 H As O_4, 7 H_2 O)$
" BICARBONAS.	$Na_2 C O_3 + H_2 O + C O_2 = 2 Na H C O_3$
SODÆ CARBONAS.	$2 Na Cl + H_2 S O_4 = Na_2 S O_4 + 2 H Cl$ $Na_2 S O_4 + C_4 = Na_2 S + 4 C O$ $Na_2 S + Ca C O_3 = Na_2 C O_3 + Ca S$
" CHLORATÆ LIQ.	$Mn O_2 + 4 H Cl = Mn Cl_2 + 2 H_2 O + Cl_2$ $Na_2 C O_3 + Cl_2 = (Na Cl, Na Cl O + C O_2$
" HYPOPHOSPHIS.	$Ca 2 H_2 P O_2 + Na_2 C O_3 = 2 Na H_2 P O_2 + Ca C O_3$
" LIQUOR.	$Na_2 C O_3 + Ca 2 H O = 2 Na H O + Ca C O_3$
" NITRAS.	$Na N O_3$ — *A natural Salt formed by the decay of nitrogenised organic bodies, in contact with Alkalies or Alkaline Earths.*
" PHOSPHAS.	$3(Ca_3 2 P O_4) + 6 H_3 S O_4 = 3(Ca H_4 2 P O_4 + 6 Ca S O_4$ $3(Ca H_4 2 P O_4) + 4 Na_2 C O_3 = 4 Na_2 H P O_4 + Ca_3 2 P O_4 + 4 H_2 O + 4 C O_2$
" SULPHAS.	$2 Na H S O_4 + Na_2 C O_3 = 2 Na_2 S O_4 + H_2 O + C O_2$
" VALERIANAS.	$3 C_5 H_{11} HO + 2 K_2 Cr_2 O_7 + 8 H_2 S O_4 = 3 H C_5 H_9 O_2 + 2(K_2 S O_4 Cr_2 3 S O_4) + 11 H_2 O$ $H C_5 H_9 O_2 + C_5 H_{11} H O = C_5 H_{11} C_5 H_9 O_2 + H_2 O$ $C_5 H_{11} C_5 H_9 O_2 + H C_5 H_9 O_2 + 2 Na HO = 2 Na C_5 H_9 O_2 + C_5 H_{11} H O + H_2 O$
SODII CHLORIDUM.	$(Na Cl)$ *Obtained by evaporating Sea Water or Brine Springs.*
SULPHUR PRÆCIP.	$3 Ca 2 H O + 6 S_2 = 2 Ca S_5 + Ca S_2 O_3 + 3 H_2 O$ $2 Ca S_5 + Ca S_2 O_3 + 6 H Cl = 3 Ca Cl_2 + 3 H_2 O + 6 S_2$
" IODIDUM.	$(S^2 I_2)$ *Formed by the direct combination of Iodine and Sulphur, by means of heat.*
ZINCI ACETAS.	$(Zn C O_3, 2 Zn 2 HO) + 6 H C_2 H_3 O_2 = 3(Zn 2 C_2 H_3 O_2) + 5 H_2 O + C O_2$
" CARBONAS.	$3 Zn S O_4 + 3 Na_2 C O_3 + 2 H_2 O = (Zn C O_3 2 Zn 2 HO) + 3 Na_2 S O_4 + 2 C O_2$
" CHLORIDUM.	$Zn + 2 H Cl = Zn Cl_2 + H_2$ $Cl_2 + 2 Fe Cl_2 = Fe_2 Cl_6$ $Fe_2 Cl_6 + 3 Zn C O_3 + 3 H_2 O = Fe_2 6 H O + 3 Zn Cl_2 + 3 C O_3$ $Pb Cl_2 + 2 Zn C O_3 + Cl_2 = Pb O_2 + 2 Zn Cl_2 + 2 C O_2$
" OXIDUM.	$(Zn C O_3, 2 Zn 2 H O) = 3 Zn O + 2 H_2 O + C O_2$
" SULPHAS.	$Zn + H_2 S O_4 = Zn S O_4 + H_2$ $6 Fe S O_4 + Cl_6 = Fe_2 Cl_6 + 2 Fe_2 3 S O_4$ $Fe_2 Cl_6 + 3 Zn C O_3 + 3 H_2 O = Fe_2 6 H O + 3 Zn Cl_2 + 3 C O_3$ $Fe_2 3 S O_4 + 3 Zn C O_3 + 3 H_2 O = Fe_2 6 H O + 3 Zn S O_4 + 3 C O_3$ $Pb S O_4 + Cl_2 + Zn C O_3 = Pb O_2 + Zn S O_4 + Zn Cl_2 + 2 C O_2$

SYNOPSIS OF CHEMICAL REACTIONS.

PLUMBI CARBONAS.	$Pb\,C\,O_3$	*Obtained by exposing Lead to the action of Oxygen, Acetic Acid and Carbonic Acid.*
" IODIDUM.	$Pb\,2\,N\,O_3 + 2\,K\,I = Pb\,I_2 + 2\,K\,N\,O_3$	
" NITRAS.	$Pb\,O + 2\,H\,N\,O_3 = Pb\,2\,N\,O_3 + H_2\,O$	
" OXIDUM.	$Pb + O = Pb\,O$	
" SUBAC. LIQ.	$Pb\,O + Pb\,2\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2 = Pb_2\,O, 2\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2$ or $3\,Pb\,O + 3\,(Pb\,2\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2) = Pb_3\,O\,4\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2 + Pb_3\,O_2\,2\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2$	
POTASSA SULPHURATA.	$3\,K_2\,C\,O_3 + 4\,S_2 = K_2\,S_2\,O_3 + 2\,K_2\,S_3 + 3\,C\,O_2$	
POTASSÆ ACETAS.	$K_2\,C\,O_3 + 2\,H\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2 = 2\,K\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2 + H_2\,O + C\,O_2$	
" BICARBON.	$K_2\,C\,O_3 + C\,O_2 + H_2\,O = 2\,K\,H\,C\,O_3$	
" BICHROMAS.	$2\,Fe\,O\,Cr_2\,O_3 + 4\,K_2\,C\,O_3 + O_7 = Fe_2\,O_3 + 4\,K_2\,Cr\,O_4 + 4\,C\,O_2$ $4\,Fe\,Cr\,O_4 + 2\,H_2\,S\,O_4 = 2\,K_2\,Cr_2\,O_7 + K_2\,S\,O_4 + 2\,H_2\,O$	
" CARBONAS.	$(K_2\,C\,O_3)$ *Obtained from the calcined ashes of plants, purified by crystallization.*	
" CHLORAS.	$6\,Ca\,2\,H\,O + K_2\,C\,O_3 + 12\,Cl = 5\,Ca\,Cl_2 + 2\,K\,Cl\,O_3 + 6\,H_2\,O + Ca\,C\,O_3$	
" CITRAS.	$3\,K_2\,C\,O_3 + 2\,H_3\,C_6\,H_5\,O_7 = 2\,K_3\,C_6\,H_5\,O_7 + 3\,H_2\,O + 3\,C\,O_2$	
" LIQUOR.	$K_2\,C\,O_3 + Ca\,2\,H\,O = 2\,K\,H\,O + Ca\,C\,O_3$	
" NITRAS.	$2\,H\,N\,O_3 + K_2\,C\,O_3 = 2\,K\,N\,O_3 + H_2\,O + C\,O_2$ $Ca\,2\,N\,O_3 + K_2\,C\,O_3 = 2\,K\,N\,O_3 + Ca\,C\,O_3$	
" PERMANGAN.	$3\,Mn\,O_2 + K\,Cl\,O_3 + 6\,K\,H\,O = 3\,K_2\,Mn\,O_4 + K\,Cl + 3\,H_2\,O$ $3\,K_2\,Mn\,O_4 + 2\,H_2\,O = K_2\,Mn_2\,O_8 + Mn\,O_2 + 4\,K\,H\,O$	
" PRUS. FLAVA.	$(K_4\,Fe\,Cy_6)$ *Obtained by heating Horn Scrapings,* $K_2\,C\,O_3$ and Fe	
" SULPHAS.	$2\,K\,H\,S\,O_4 + K_2\,C\,O_3 = 2\,K_2\,S\,O_4 + H_2\,O + C\,O_2$	
" TARTRAS.	$2\,K\,H\,C_4\,H_4\,O_6 + K_2\,C\,O_3 = 2\,K_2\,C_4\,H_4\,O_6 + H_2\,O + C\,O_2$	
" ACIDA.	$K_2\,C\,O_3 + 2\,H_2\,C_4\,H_4\,O_6 = 2\,K\,H\,C_4\,H_4\,O_6 + H_2\,O + C\,O_2$	
POTASSII BROMIDUM.	$6\,K\,H\,O + 3\,Br_2 = 5\,K\,Br + K\,Br\,O_3 + 3\,H_2\,O$ $2\,K\,Br\,O_3 + 3\,C_2 = 2\,K\,Br + 6\,C\,O$	
" IODIDUM.	$6\,K\,H\,O + 3\,I_2 = 5\,K\,I + K\,I\,O_3 + 3\,H_2\,O$ $5\,K\,I + K\,I\,O_3 + 3\,C_2 = 6\,K\,I + 6\,C\,O$	
SODÆ TARTARATA.	$Na_2\,C\,O_3 + 2\,K\,H\,C_4\,H_4\,O_6 = 2\,K\,Na\,C_4\,H_4\,O_6 + H_2\,O + C\,O_2$	
SODÆ ACETAS.	$Na_2\,C\,O_3 + 2\,H\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2 = 2\,Na\,C_2\,H_3\,O_2 + H_2\,O + C\,O_2$	

BICARBONAS.	$Na_2C_2O_3 + H_2O + CO_2 = 2\,NaHCO_3$
SODÆ CARBONAS.	$2\,NaCl + H_2SO_4 = Na_2SO_4 + 2\,HCl$
	$Na_2SO_4 + C_4 = Na_2S + 4\,CO$
	$Na_2S + CaCO_3 = Na_2CO_3 + CaS$
" CHLORATÆ LIQ.	$MnO_2 + 4\,HCl = MnCl_2 + 2\,H_2O + Cl_2$
	$Na_2CO_3 + Cl_2 = (NaCl, NaClO) + CO_2$
" HYPOPHOSPHIS.	$Ca\,2\,H_2P_2O_2 + Na_2CO_3 = 2\,NaH_2PO_2 + CaCO_3$
" LIQUOR.	$Na_2CO_3 + Ca\,2\,HO = 2\,NaHO + CaCO_3$
" NITRAS.	$NaNO_3$ — *A natural Salt formed by the decay of nitrogenised organic bodies, in contact with Alkalies or Alkaline Earths.*
" PHOSPHAS.	$3(Ca_3\,2\,PO_4) + 6\,H_2SO_4 = 3(CaH_4\,2\,PO_4) + 6\,CaSO_4$
	$3(CaH_4\,2\,PO_4) + 4\,Na_2CO_3 = 4NaHPO_4 + Ca_2PO_4 + 4H_2O + 4CO_2$
" SULPHAS.	$2\,NaHSO_4 + Na_2CO_3 = 2\,Na_2SO_4 + H_2O + CO_2$
" VALERIANAS.	$3\,C_5H_{11}HO + 2\,K_2Cr_2O_7 + 8\,H_2SO_4 = 3HC_5H_9O_2 + 2(K_2SO_4Cr_2(SO_4)_3) + 11H_2O$
	$HC_5H_9O_2 + C_5H_{11}HO = C_5H_{11}C_5H_9O_2 + H_2O$
	$C_5H_{11}C_5H_9O_2 + HCl + 2NaHO = 2\,NaC_5H_9O_2 + C_5H_{11}HO + H_2O$
SODII CHLORIDUM.	$(NaCl)$ — *Obtained by evaporating Sea Water or Brine Springs.*
SULPHUR PRÆCIP.	$3\,CaO\,2\,HO + 6\,S_2 = 2\,CaS_5 + CaS_2O_3 + 3\,H_2O$
	$2\,CaS_5 + CaS_2O_3 + 6\,HCl = 3\,CaCl_2 + 3\,H_2O + 6\,S_2$
" IODIDUM.	$(S^2\,I_2)$ — *Formed by the direct combination of Iodine and Sulphur, by means of heat.*
ZINCI ACETAS.	$(ZnCO_3.2ZnO^2HO) + 6\,HC_2H_3O_2 = 3(Zn\,2\,C_2H_3O_2) + 5\,H_2O + CO_2$
" CARBONAS.	$3\,ZnSO_4 + 3\,Na_2CO_3 + 2\,H_2O = (ZnCO_3{}^2Zn\,2HO) + 3\,Na_2SO_4 + 2CO_2$
" CHLORIDUM.	$Zn + 2\,HCl = ZnCl_2 + H_2$
	$Cl_2 + 2\,Fe\,Cl_2 = Fe_2\,Cl_6$
	$Fe_2\,Cl_6 + 3\,ZnCO_3 + 3\,H_2O = Fe_2\,6\,HO + 3\,ZnCl_2 + 3\,CO_2$
	$PbCl_2 + 2\,ZnCO_3 + Cl_2 = PbO_2 + 2\,ZnCl_2 + 2\,CO_2$
" OXIDUM.	$(ZnCO_3, 2\,Zn\,2\,HO) = 3\,ZnO + 2\,H_2O + CO_2$
" SULPHAS.	$Zn + H_2SO_4 = ZnSO_4 + H_2$
	$6\,FeSO_4 + Cl_6 = Fe_2\,Cl_6 + 2\,Fe_2\,3\,SO_4$
	$Fe_2\,Cl_6 + 3\,ZnCO_3 + 3\,H_2O = Fe_2\,6\,HO + 3\,ZnCl_2 + 3\,CO_2$
	$Fe_2\,3\,SO_4 + 3\,ZnCO_3 + 3\,H_2O = Fe_2\,6\,HO + 3\,ZnSO_4 + 3\,CO_2$
	$PbSO_4 + Cl_2 + ZnCO_3 = PbO_2 + ZnSO_4 + ZnCl_2 + 2\,CO_2$
" VALERIANAS.	$ZnSO_4 + 2\,NaC_5H_9O_2 = Zn\,2\,C_5H_9O_2 + Na_2SO_4$



85	185
80	176
75	167
70	158
65	149
60	140
55	131
50	122
45	113
40	104
35	95
30	86
25	77
20	68
15	59
10	50
5	41
0	32

FAHRENHEIT, MULTIPLY BY 9 AND DIVIDE BY 5 AND ADD 32

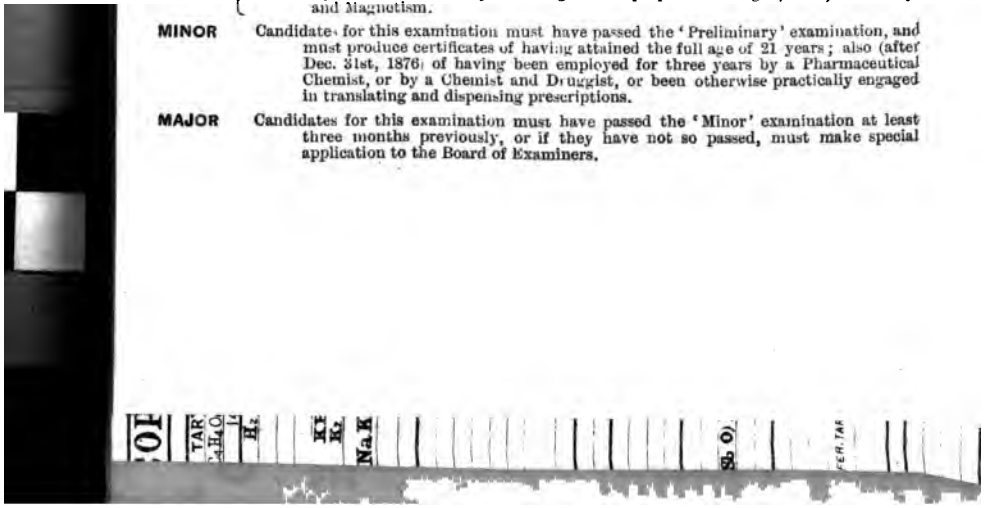
CENTIGRADE DEDUCT 32, MULTIPLY BY FIVE AND DIVIDE BY NINE

BENZOIC ACID	
BICHLORIDE OF METHYLENE	
CARBOLIC ACID	
CHLOROFORM	
ETHER (B.P.)	
" PURE	
MERCURY (IN VACUO)	
OIL OF TURPENTINE	
NITRIC ACID, SP.GR. 1·517 AT 59°	
NITRITE OF AMYL	
SULPHURIC ACID, SP. GR. 1·842	
WATER, AT BAR. 29·92 INCHES	
SATURATED SOLUTIONS OF	
CREAM OF TARTAR	
COMMON SALT	
SAL AMMONIAC	
NITRATE OF SODIUM	
CHLORIDE OF CALCIUM	

14TH To possess an elementary knowledge of the properties of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.

MINOR Candidates for this examination must have passed the 'Preliminary' examination, and must produce certificates of having attained the full age of 21 years; also (after Dec. 31st, 1876) of having been employed for three years by a Pharmaceutical Chemist, or by a Chemist and Druggist, or been otherwise practically engaged in translating and dispensing prescriptions.

MAJOR Candidates for this examination must have passed the 'Minor' examination at least three months previously, or if they have not so passed, must make special application to the Board of Examiners.



BARBER'S
ORIGINAL
ISON MARKING INK,

Which changes to an Indelible Black.

listinguishing characteristics of this Ink, are,—
perfectly fluid;—flows freely from the Pen;—
stantaneously from Red to Black;—and when thus
at, cannot be obliterated by washing.
ON.—Several persons having brought out imitations of
e Inventor has affixed his Signature and Trade Mark
per, without which it is not Genuine.

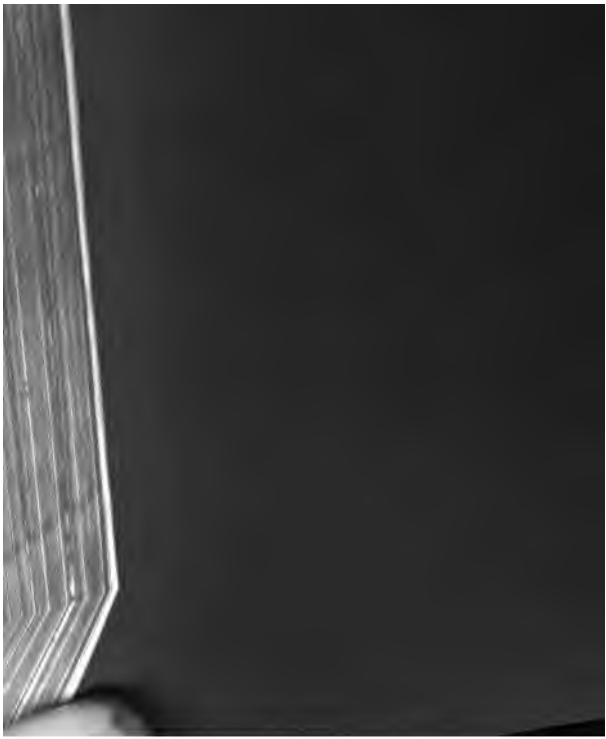
les, at 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 6s. each.

BARBER'S
IMPROVED
FICIAL IVORY

'OR FILLING DECAYED TEETH.

new White Stopping has now been thoroughly
ost of the principal Dentists in the kingdom, and
ed their most unqualified approval. Its disting-
tracteristics are, first,—it is plastic and adhesive,
ttes easily into all the crevices of the tooth; is un-
'emperature, and does not contract on hardening;
, although remaining plastic a sufficient time for
'on, yet in a very short period becomes intensely
'urable.

In Cases 1s. each for the Public.
ts only, ½ oz., 3s.; 1 oz., 5s.; or with Drop Bottle, 7s.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
RBER, 51, Gt. George St., Liverpool.

ALE AGENTS.—**London**: Barclay & Sons, Newbery &
, Sutton, Maw & Son, Bourne & Taylor.—**Edinburgh**:
., Mould & Tod.—**Dublin**: Oldham & Co.—**Liverpool**:
Raimes & Co., Jackson & Co., Thompson & Capper.—
: *Tomlinson*, Turner & Co.—**New York**: Horsey &
Roberts & Co.—**Sidney**: Elliott Brothers.